GRUPO SUPERVIELLE

GRUPO SUPERVIELLE S.A.

REPORTS 3Q25 CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

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Grupo Supervielle Reports 3Q25 Results

Attributable Net Loss of AR$50.3 Billion Amid Regulatory and Monetary Pressures ahead of Mid-Term Elections; Sound Capital and Liquidity Position Underpins Growth Strategy

Improving Market Sentiment and Policy Clarity Post-Election Set the Stage for Gradual Recovery

Buenos Aires, November 25, 2025 - Grupo Supervielle S.A. (NYSE: SUPV; BYMA: SUPV), ("Supervielle" or the "Company") a universal financial services group headquartered in Argentina with a nationwide presence, today reported results for the three- and nine-month period ended September 30, 2025.

Starting 1Q20, the Company began reporting results applying Hyperinflation Accounting, in accordance with IFRS rule IAS 29 ("IAS 29") as established by the Central Bank.

Commenting on third quarter 2025 results, Patricio Supervielle, Grupo Supervielle's Chairman & CEO, noted: *"We are encouraged with what we are seeing in Argentina. The results of the mid-term elections have opened a new and promising chapter for the country and the financial sector as well. We are already seeing the first signs of normalization as interest rates are coming down, liquidity is improving, treasury bond prices have recovered significantly, and consumer confidence is gradually returning. This renewed optimism, together with the government's clear mandate to move forward with long-awaited reforms, is paving the way for a recovery in economic activity and loan demand. Since November, with improving market dynamics and lower funding costs, signaling a gradual recovery in the current operating environment, the bank's performance began to reflect this shift. Additionally, IOL posted record results in October.*

These positive developments followed an exceptionally challenging third quarter. The monetary tightening implemented to stabilize the exchange rate led to unsustainably high interest rates and historically high remunerated and non-remunerated reserve requirements that sharply reduced peso liquidity and pressured margins across the financial system. These temporary and extraordinary conditions also impacted credit demand and asset quality across the system, leading to a NIM of nearly 11%, down from close to 21% in the prior quarter, resulting in an attributable quarterly net loss of Ps.50.3 million. Importantly, we are now seeing these conditions begin to reverse, with rates down significantly and reserve requirements starting to ease post-elections.

Throughout this, our core fundamentals remained solid. We maintained a strong capital position with a 13.2% ratio, achieved a 9% sequential increase in fees and continued to deliver efficiency gains, reducing personnel and administrative expenses by 12% year-to-date. While the non-performing loan ratio rose to 3.9%, it aligned to market averages consistent with our more selective origination approach to retail lending. In turn, cost of risk increased to 6.4% in the quarter. Moreover, our non-banking subsidiaries - insurance, asset management, and online retail brokerage - continued to post solid results despite the challenging context in the quarter.

Beyond the short-term headwinds, our strategic initiatives continue to move forward. The evolution of our Supervielle SuperApp remains on track; integrating artificial intelligence, personalization, and open ecosystems to simplify our clients' financial lives. We are attracting new payroll and SME clients through our remunerated account offering, deepening engagement through our official store on Mercado Libre, and enhancing our hybrid customer service model on WhatsApp combining technology with human interaction. The integration of IOL is showing renewed growth momentum reinforcing our banking ecosystem. During the quarter, we also expanded our physical presence with the opening of two new branches to serve the value chains of dynamic industries. One located in Añelo, Province of Neuquén a key hub for Vaca Muerta Oil & Gas development, and the other in the Province of San Juan where Mining is a key industry. These initiatives reflect our long-term commitment to supporting Argentina's economic growth through strategic sectors. We also very recently became an official sponsor of Argentina's national soccer team for the 2026 FIFA World Cup, a partnership that reflects the strength of our brand. Moreover, IOL posted a 4% sequential increase in its active client base, with assets under custody up 33%, transaction volumes rising 22% and fees advancing 47%.

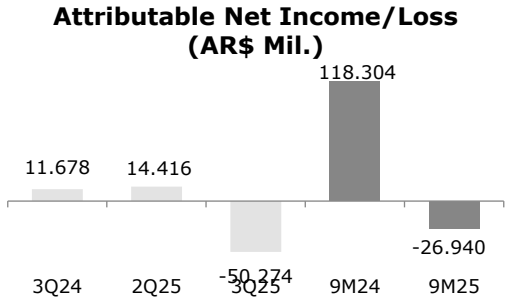
Looking ahead, we remain confident that as financial conditions continue to normalize and reforms advance to drive GDP growth, credit will once again become a key driver of growth in Argentina. This presents a valuable opportunity to further deepen our relationships with corporate customers and become their primary bank, supporting their evolving needs through enhanced cash management solutions and integrated financial services.

With a solid balance sheet, a clear strategic vision, and the commitment of our teams, we are well positioned to support our clients and communities in this new phase of recovery and growth," concluded Mr. Supervielle.

Third quarter 2025 Highlights

PROFITABILITY

During the quarter, the Company reported an Attributable Net Loss of AR$50.3 billion in 3Q25, compared to Net Income of AR$14.4 billion in 2Q25 and AR$11.7 billion in 3Q24.



9M25 Net Loss of AR$26.9 billion compared to AR$118.3 billion net income in 9M24.

During the third quarter of 2025, the environment in which the Company operated was affected by pre-electoral systemic and temporary factors. In this context, the government prioritized containing FX and inflation, while the Central Bank implemented highly contractionary monetary measures that affected the financial system and, in particular, the profitability of the banking sector.

Among the main measures, the Central Bank increased reserve requirements to record levels, with effective ratios exceeding 50% of total deposits (including more than 35% in cash), and shifted compliance from a monthly average to a daily basis. Liquidity across the financial system became extremely limited, further constraining credit supply and amplifying pressure on margins.

Additionally, interest rates remained exceptionally high, peaking at more than 40% in real terms for very short-term instruments. These unsustainable levels accelerated the repricing of liabilities relative to assets and weighed on economic activity, pressured employment, and dampened loan demand and asset quality.

Overall, these measures negatively impacted the financial margin and credit growth. In parallel, strict cost control discipline contributed to reducing operating expenses in real terms. In contrast, Net fee income increased in real terms during the period, supported by effective repricing of banking services and higher brokerage fees.

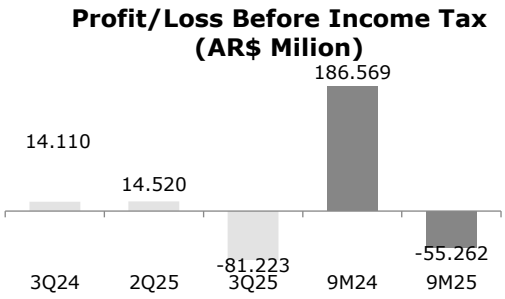
Loan loss provisions increased, YoY reflecting the continued expansion of the loan portfolio, mainly driven by higher retail loan growth since March 2024, a segment that requires higher provisioning levels than commercial loans, together with a deterioration in macroeconomic variables ahead of mid-term elections. The monetary tightening implemented in 3Q25 to stabilize the exchange rate led to unsustainably high interest rates, impacted economic activity, employment and household disposable income, and therefore asset quality across all customers' segments.

9M25 **ROAE** was -3.6% compared to 16.3% in 9M24, mainly reflecting the abovementioned impacts.

9M25 **ROAA** was -0.6% compared to 3.4% in 9M24.

During 3Q25, the Company reported a Loss before income tax of AR$81.2 billion, compared to Net Profit before income tax of AR$14.5 billion in 2Q25 and AR$14.1 billion in 3Q24. The sequential decline mainly reflects a 43.1% decrease, or AR$94.7 billion, in Net Financial Income, reflecting the rise in cost of funding following the increase in interest rates and a faster repricing of liabilities than assets, the extraordinary levels of reserve requirements in the quarter, and a negative spread in the mortgage portfolio. Profitability was also impacted by higher Loan Loss Provisions which increased 23.8%, or AR$11.2 billion reflecting the deterioration in macroeconomic variables and the sharp increases in real interest rates ahead of mid-term elections which have weighed on household disposable income and affected credit performance across all customers segments and across industry. These effects were partially mitigated by lower operating expenses and higher fee income. Operating expenses declined 2.0%, or AR$2.5 billion, reflecting the Company's strict cost control discipline, while Net Service Fee Income increased 7.1%, or AR$3.7 billion, driven by banking fee repricing and a higher contribution from the brokerage business during the quarter.

YoY, the decline in profit before income tax was mainly driven by a 41.0% decrease, or AR$87.0 billion, in Net Financial Income, reflecting the aforementioned factors, together with a 330.1% increase, or AR$44.8 billion, in Loan Loss Provisions as a result of the growth of the loan portfolio since March 2024, and particularly retail lending albeit at a more moderate pace since 2Q25, and of the abovementioned macroeconomic trend in the quarter. These effects were partially mitigated by lower personnel and administrative expenses, as well as higher fee and insurance income.



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In 9M25, the Company reported a Loss Before Income Tax of AR$55.3 billion, compared to a gain of AR$186.6 billion recorded in 9M24, mainly due to the abovementioned impacts in Net Financial Margin and Loan Loss Provisions, and despite a 12% decline in personnel and administrative expenses, as well as higher fee income. Moreover, 9M24 had benefited from an exceptionally strong financial margin driven by extraordinary gains on government securities.

FINANCIAL MARGIN

During 3Q25, the net financial margin was AR$125.0 billion decreasing 43.1% from AR$219.8 billion in 2Q25 and 41.0% from AR$212.0 billion in 3Q24. QoQ and YoY performance mainly reflected the increase in cost of funds as a result of the lag in the repricing of the loan portfolio amid historic high real interest rates and exceptionally high liquidity requirements, together with lower yields from the investment portfolio in the context of tighter monetary policy.

The increase in reserve requirements had a negative impact of AR$20.9 billion, as requirements reached record levels of 53.5% and 48.5% compared to 45% and 20% on sight deposits from corporates and individuals and from mutual funds, respectively, in the prior quarter and a large portion had to be held in cash at very high cost of funds. This change reduced system liquidity and the Bank's lending capacity, while increasing the share of non-interest-earning assets. In addition, the shift from a monthly average to a daily compliance regime required maintaining higher balances on a permanent basis, leading to additional funding needs at elevated interest rates following the increase in market rates.

Higher funding costs also affected the quarter's performance, with an impact of AR$56.1 billion. In an environment of exceptionally high interest rates, deposit rates adjusted almost immediately, while loan repricing lags due to longer duration. Finally, the mortgage loan portfolio, denominated in UVA, was negatively affected by the sharp increase in real interest rates, resulting in a negative spread and an additional reduction in the net financial margin of around AR$17.7 billion.

Adjusted Net Financial Income (Net Financial Income + Result from exposure to inflation) totaled AR$95.8 billion in 3Q25, down 49.2% QoQ and 37.0% YoY.

Net Interest Margin (NIM) declined to 10.8% in 3Q25, compared to 20.8% in the previous quarter and 24.7% in 3Q24. This decrease was mainly driven by tighter monetary conditions resulting in high real interest rates and exceptionally high liquidity requirements, which forced the Bank to hold a record share of assets in cash, reducing interest-earning capacity. AR$ NIM fell to 11.7% from 22.3% in 2Q25, while loan portfolio NIM decreased to 15.2% from 22.7% in the prior quarter, reflecting the lag in repricing amid higher interest rates and increased funding costs. Additionally, the UVA-denominated mortgage portfolio was negatively affected by the sharp rise in interest rates, resulting in a negative spread and further pressure on margins. YoY, the decline was driven by the same factors as the QoQ performance, higher funding costs, lag in loan repricing, exceptionally high liquidity requirements, and negative spreads on UVA mortgage loans, reflecting the sharp adjustment in interest rates and inflation dynamics compared to 3Q24.

ASSET QUALITY

The total NPL ratio rose to 3.9% in 3Q25, from 2.7% in 2Q25 and 0.8% in 3Q24. This increase is in line with higher delinquency trends in retail loans, together with early signs of deterioration in commercial loans. This evolution follows the normalization of credit performance and the strong expansion in retail lending since March 2024, which typically carry higher NPL ratios than corporate loans. Additionally, the easing inflation, slower economic activity, and some deterioration in employment levels and household disposable income, affected borrowers' repayment dynamics across all customers' segments. Notably, the Bank's retail NPL market share remained below its retail loan market share, underscoring the Company's focus on lower risk lending to payroll and pension customers. In response to evolving credit dynamics, the Bank has moderated origination in the retail segment since 2Q25, while continuously enhancing its credit origination models and underwriting standards to safeguard portfolio quality and optimize risk-adjusted returns.

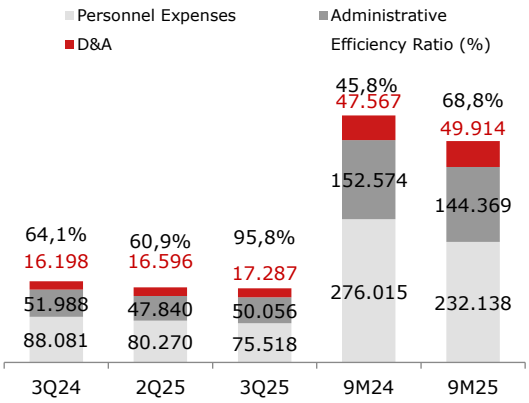
Loan loss provisions (LLPs) totaled AR$58.3 billion in 3Q25, up 23.8% QoQ and 330.1% YoY. The YoY increase reflects the continued expansion of the loan book since March 2024, particularly retail lending albeit at a more moderate pace since 2Q25, which carries higher provisioning requirements than commercial loans. The increase also incorporates the impact of a less supportive macro environment and tighter monetary policy in recent months ahead of mid-term elections, including weaker economic activity and employment, which have weighed on household disposable income and affected credit performance. The monetary tightening implemented in 3Q25 to stabilize the exchange rate which led to high real interest rates, impacted economic activity, employment and household disposable income, and therefore asset quality across all customers' segments. **Net loan loss provisions**, defined as LLPs net of recovered charged-off loans and reversed allowances, amounted to AR$56.3 billion in 3Q25, compared with AR$45.7 billion in 2Q25 and AR$13.9 billion in 3Q24.

The Coverage Ratio was 112.2% as of September 30, 2025, compared to 129.7% as of June 30, 2025, and 281.7% as of September 30, 2024, YoY reflecting the anticipated convergence from prior elevated levels.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSES & EFFICIENCY

Efficiency ratio was 95.8% in 3Q25, compared with 60.9% in 2Q25 and 64.1% in 3Q24. The QoQ performance reflects a 37.2% decrease in revenues, mainly due to the decline in net financial income during the quarter, partially offset by a 1.3% reduction in personnel, administrative expenses, and D&A, reflecting disciplined cost management and ongoing structural initiatives across the organization. The YoY performance reflects a 37.9% decrease in revenues, while personnel, administrative expenses, and D&A decreased 8.6%.

The efficiency ratio in 9M25 was 68.8%, impacted by 3Q25 reduction in financial margin, and is compared to 45.8% in 9M24, which had benefitted from extraordinarily high investment portfolio gains.



LIQUIDITY

Loans to Deposits Ratio stood at 67.3% as of September 30, 2025, compared to 71.7% as of June 30, 2025, and 58.3% as of September 30, 2024. The QoQ performance reflects a 14.9% increase in Deposits, which outpaced Loan growth of 7.9%. **Total Deposits** amounted to AR$5,059.8 billion, increasing 14.9% QoQ and 39.6% YoY in real terms. **Total private sector deposits** reached AR$ 4,897.8 billion, increasing 15.6% QoQ and 41.9% YoY in real terms.

AR$ deposits totaled AR$3,354.5 billion, increasing 4.8% QoQ and 29.0% YoY in real terms.

The QoQ increase in AR$ deposits was driven by the following increases: i) 9.2%, or AR$159.8 billion, in wholesale institutional funding, ii) 21.9%, or AR$107.0 billion, in time deposits from individuals and corporates increased; and iii) 4.2%, or AR$16.2 billion, in checking account balances from commercial customers. These positive effects were partially offset by a 25.2% decrease, or AR$108.1 billion, in savings account balances, following the reversal of end-of-quarter seasonality observed in June. The YoY growth in AR$ Deposits was mainly explained by the following increases: i) 37.2%, or AR$512.1 billion, in wholesale institutional funding; ii) 57.1%, or AR$216.3 billion, in time deposits from individuals and corporates; iii) 6.5%, or AR$24.6 billion, in checking accounts supported by higher transactional volumes from commercial clients; and iv) 4.5%, or AR$13.8 billion, in savings accounts. Growth in checking and savings accounts also reflects early adoption of the remunerated account to payroll customers and to SME customers launched in April 2025.

Foreign currency deposits totaled US$1.2 billion, increasing 30.9% QoQ and 55.8% YoY, outperforming industry FX deposits which increased 10.1% QoQ and 8.1% YoY. Growth reflects the successful performance of the Bank's remunerated account strategy introduced during the previous quarter to attract dollar-denominated deposits. As a result, FX deposits represented 34% of total deposits at quarter-end, compared to 27% as of June 30, 2025 and 28% as of September 30, 2024.

ASSETS

Total Assets increased 16.6% QoQ and 42.0% YoY, to AR$7,458.1 billion as of September 30, 2025. The QoQ expansion was primarily driven by: i) a 6.8%, or AR$208.1 billion, increase in Net Loans, and ii) a 14.1%, or AR$186.4 billion, increase in Government securities, as the additional reserve requirement imposed by the Central Bank could be met with government bonds. In addition, cash and due from banks rose 51.7%, reflecting higher minimum cash reserve requirements in AR$, in line with prevailing market and regulatory conditions.

Total loans as a percentage of total assets was 43.6% as of September 30, 2025, up 430 basis points from 39.3% in 3Q24 and down 400 basis points from 47.6% in 2Q25.

The YoY increase reflects the loan growth, and higher minimum cash reserve requirements, in both AR$ and US$ largely driven by the increase in US$ deposits. In addition, a higher investment portfolio also contributed to this performance.

The **leverage ratio** (Assets to Shareholders' Equity) increased to 7.9x, up 140 bps QoQ, from 6.5x as of

June 30, 2025, and increased 250 bps YoY, from 5.4x as of September 30, 2024. Higher reserves requirements imposed by the Central Bank resulted in an increase in deposits and therefore in leverage.

Loans amounted to AR$3,406.0 billion as of September 30, 2025, increasing 151.0% since March 31, 2024, significantly outpacing the industry's 136% growth over the same period. QoQ, the portfolio expanded 7.9%, exceeding the industry's 7.5% growth. YoY, loans increased 61.0%, similar to the industry's 62.7% growth. In line with industry trend, loan growth moderated during the quarter, reflecting a challenging macroeconomic backdrop ahead of mid-term elections, characterized by tighter liquidity conditions, higher interest rates and reserve requirements, and stricter credit origination standards.

QoQ loan growth was primarily supported by commercial loans, while retail loan portfolio declined slightly due to the implementation of additional more stringent underwriting policies, in line with the Company's focus on preserving asset quality amid a more complex macroeconomic environment.

Net Loans, excluding other financings, amounted to AR$3,251.1 billion as of September 30, 2025, increasing 146.9% since March 31, 2024, 6.8% QoQ and 57.4% YoY.

CAPITAL

Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET1) was 13.2% as of September 30, 2025, decreasing 70 bps QoQ and 610 bps YoY.

The QoQ decrease in CET1 primarily reflects the expansion in credit risk-weighted assets driven by loan growth, together with an increase in deductions from deferred tax asset. These effects were partially offset by a reduction in operational risk requirements following the regulatory change introduced by the Central Bank in September, which capped the operational risk capital requirement to 20% of the average minimum capital requirement for credit risk over the preceding 36 months, expressed in real terms.

Notably, the CET1 ratio rose to 14.5% in October, supported by lower deferred tax asset deductions.

Financial highlights & Key ratios

Information stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period, including the corresponding financial figures for previous periods provided for comparative purposes.

Highlights

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

INCOME STATEMENT	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY	9M25	9M24	% Chg.
Net Interest Income	153,486	202,689	166,678	175,099	181,416	-24.3%	-15.4%	522,853	802,123	-34.8%
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	-28,474	17,068	30,391	49,845	30,622	na	na	18,985	233,604	-91.9%
Net Financial Income	125,012	219,756	197,069	224,944	212,038	-43.1%	-41.0%	541,838	1,035,727	-47.7%
Net Service Fee Income (excluding income from insurance activities)	48,595	44,665	51,066	51,083	53,990	8.8%	-10.0%	144,326	135,676	6.4%
Income from Insurance activities[1]	8,006	8,187	9,503	9,565	7,646	-2.2%	4.7%	25,696	20,920	22.8%
RECPPC	-29,179	-31,183	-47,038	-42,570	-59,927	-6.4%	-51.3%	-107,400	-332,525	-67.7%
Loan Loss Provisions	-58,316	-47,123	-35,747	-19,760	-13,558	23.8%	330.1%	-141,186	-44,787	215.2%
Personnel & Administrative Expenses	-125,574	-128,111	-122,822	-141,788	-140,069	-2.0%	-10.3%	-376,507	-428,590	-12.2%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	-81,223	14,520	11,441	27,606	14,110	na	na	-55,262	186,569	na
Attributable Net income (Loss)	**-50,274**	**14,416**	**8,917**	**34,375**	**11,678**	**na**	**na**	**-26,940**	**118,304**	**na**
Earnings (Loss) per Share (AR$)	-114.9	32.9	20.4	78.5	26.7			-61.5	268.7	
Earnings (Loss) per ADRs (AR$)	-574.3	164.7	101.9	392.6	133.4			-307.7	1,343.5	
Average Outstanding Shares (in millions)[2]	437.7	437.7	437.7	437.7	437.7			437.7	440.3	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	-1,577	-5,586	-1,971	-1,917	1,796			-9,135	-11,655	
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	-51,851	8,830	6,946	32,458	13,474	na	na	-36,075	106,649	
BALANCE SHEET	**sep 25**	**jun 25**	**mar 25**	**dec 24**	**sep 24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**			
Total Assets	7,458,100	6,394,422	6,027,408	5,525,972	5,253,208	16.6%	42.0%			
Average Assets[3]	6,730,111	5,929,594	5,615,428	5,315,335	4,859,240	13.5%	38.5%			
Total Loans & Leasing, net of allowances	3,251,071	3,042,928	2,686,829	2,637,104	2,066,024	6.8%	57.4%			
Total Loans & Leasing[4]	3,406,029	3,157,742	2,770,930	2,696,902	2,115,278	7.9%	61.0%			
Loans and financing & off balance guarantees	3,534,015	3,300,598	2,923,555	2,911,335	2,303,198	7.1%	53.4%			
Total Deposits	5,059,809	4,405,485	4,167,426	3,870,552	3,625,346	14.9%	39.6%			
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	942,328	988,592	1,010,248	1,003,302	970,844	-4.7%	-2.9%			
Average Attributable Shareholders' Equity[3]	969,694	987,877	1,011,782	992,650	969,648	-1.8%	0.0%			

KEY INDICATORS	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	9M25	9M24
Profitability & Efficiency							
ROAE	na	5.8%	3.5%	13.9%	4.8%	-3.6%	16.3%
ROAA	na	1.0%	0.6%	2.6%	1.0%	-0.6%	3.4%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	10.8%	20.8%	19.2%	24.9%	24.7%	16.6%	40.0%
Net Fee Income Ratio	31.2%	19.4%	23.5%	21.2%	22.5%	23.9%	13.1%
Cost / Assets	8.5%	9.8%	9.9%	11.9%	12.9%	9.3%	13.6%
Efficiency Ratio	95.8%	60.9%	59.6%	63.8%	64.1%	68.8%	45.8%
Liquidity & Capital							
Total Loans to Total Deposits	67.3%	71.7%	66.5%	69.7%	58.3%		
AR$ Loans to AR$ Deposits	78.2%	82.7%	75.1%	79.3%	72.1%		
US$ Loans to US$ Deposits	45.9%	42.4%	39.2%	43.5%	23.5%		
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	114.4%	106.6%	115.3%	107.1%	139.3%		
Total Equity / Total Assets	12.6%	15.5%	16.8%	18.2%	18.5%		
Total Capital / Risk weighted assets [5]	13.2%	13.9%	15.3%	16.1%	19.2%		
CET 1 / Risk weighted assets [6]	13.2%	13.9%	15.3%	16.1%	19.2%		
Risk Weighted Assets / Total Assets	63.2%	83.2%	81.2%	80.8%	73.5%		
Asset Quality							
NPL Ratio	3.9%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%	0.8%		
Allowances as a % of Total Loans	4.4%	3.6%	3.0%	2.1%	2.4%		
Coverage Ratio	112.2%	129.7%	152.7%	169.2%	281.7%		
Cost of Risk	6.6%	5.8%	5.0%	2.5%	2.7%	5.4%	2.9%
Net Cost of Risk	6.4%	5.5%	4.8%	2.2%	2.4%	5.2%	2.7%

MACROECONOMIC RATIOS	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	9M25	9M24
Retail Price Index (QoQ var %)[7]	6.0%	6.0%	8.5%	8.0%	12.1%	22.0%	101.6%
Retail Price Index (YoY var %)	31.8%	39.4%	55.9%	117.8%	209.0%	31.8%	209.0%
UVA (var)	5.4%	8.7%	7.2%	10.2%	13.2%	23.0%	154.7%
Pesos/US$ Exchange Rate	1,366.58	1,194.08	1,073.88	1,032.50	970.92	1,366.58	970.92
Badlar Interest Rate (eop)	41.0%	32.0%	30.2%	31.9%	39.8%	41.0%	39.8%
Badlar Interest Rate (avg)	42.7%	32.7%	29.9%	36.7%	38.4%	35.3%	61.1%
TAMAR (eop)	42.4%	33.6%	32.1%	34.3%		42.4%	
TAMAR (avg)	46.2%	34.2%	31.6%	39.4%		37.6%	
Monetary Policy Rate (eop)	-	29.0%	29.0%	32.0%	40.0%	-	40.0%
Monetary Policy Rate (avg)	-	29.0%	30.1%	36.1%	40.0%	-	74.1%
OPERATING DATA							
Bank- Active Customers (in millions)	1.30	1.34	1.36	1.44	1.39		
IOL-Active Customers (in millions)	0.57	0.55	0.60	0.57	0.58		
Bank Branches	130	130	130	130	131		
Bank Employees	2,941	2,980	3,012	3,024	3,099		
Other Subsidiaries Employees	421	419	430	432	443		

1. Income from insurance activities for 3Q24 was restated to reflect the implementation of IFRS 17 in 4Q24.
2. As of September 30, 2025, the Company's treasury held 14,735,956 Class B Shares. 18,991,157 treasury shares were repurchased by the Company under the two buyback programs executed in 2022 and 2024, respectively, but before the date of this report, 9,888,208 Class B shares expired. As of the date of this report, the Company' s treasury held 9,102,949 Class B shares.
3. Average Assets and average Shareholders' Equity calculated on a daily basis.
4. Gross Loans and Leasing before Allowances.
5. Regulatory capital divided by risk weighted assets. Since January 1, 2020, financial institutions which are controlled by non-financial institutions (this is the case of Grupo Supervielle in relation to the Bank) shall comply with the Minimum Capital requirements, among others on a consolidated basis comprising the non-financial holding company and all its subsidiaries (excluding insurance companies and non-financial subsidiaries). Since April 2024, financial institutions present their monthly reports reflecting consolidated operations including non-financial holding and all its subsidiaries (excluding insurance companies).
6. Common Equity Tier 1 capital divided by risk weighted assets. Applies same disclosure as in footnote 5.
7. Source: INDEC.

Subsidiaries' Highlights

The Table below provides main highlights from Grupo Supervielle subsidiaries.

Information stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period, including the corresponding financial figures for previous periods provided for comparative purposes.

							% Change	
	Subsidiaries- Highlights	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**1Q25**	**4Q24**	**3Q24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
	Banking Ecosystem Net Income	**-53.138**	**10.599**	**3.462**	**28.846**	**3.794**	**na**	**na**
Banking Ecosystem	**Banco Supervielle**							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR$ Mm.)	-60.236	785	-4.748	20.247	-2.587	na	na
	ROAE	na	0,4%	-2,4%	9,7%	-1,3%		
	Employees	2.941	2.980	3.012	3.024	3.099	-1,3%	-5,1%
	Bank branches	130	130	130	130	131	0,0%	-0,8%
	Customers (million)	1,30	1,34	1,36	1,44	1,39	-2,4%	-5,9%
	Loans Market Share (monthly average)	2,5%	2,6%	2,8%	2,9%	2,7%		
	Loans Market Share (eop)	2,6%	2,6%					
	Deposits Market share (monthly average)	3,4%	3,0%	3,0%	2,7%	3,0%		
	NPL Ratio	3,9%	2,7%	2,0%	1,3%	0,8%		
	Supervielle Asset Management (SAM)							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR$ Mm.)	3.981	5.580	4.487	4.813	4.306	-28,7%	-7,6%
	Assets Under Management (AR$ Bn.) [1]	1.151	1.287	1.294	1.386	1.181	-10,5%	-2,5%
	Employees	11	11	12	12	12	0,0%	-8,3%
	Market share	1,6%	1,9%	2,0%	2,4%	2,4%	-16,6%	-34,0%
	Number of mutual funds	17	17	17	17	17		
	Supervielle Seguros							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR$ Mm.)	3.118	4.234	3.723	3.786	2.075	-26,4%	50,3%
	Combined Ratio	67,7%	63,3%	59,6%	59,3%	64,8%		
	Employees	131	140	147	157	157	-6,4%	-16,6%
	Insurance Policies	368.654	396.282	422.062	458.566	453.917	-7,0%	-18,8%
IOL Ecosystem	**IOL Invertironline**							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR$ Mm.)	4.965	4.641	5.233	6.483	6.997	7,0%	-29,0%
	Customers (thousands)	566	544	603	569	579	3,9%	-2,4%
	Assets Under Custody (AR$ Bn.)[1]	3.165	2.379	2.262	2.049	1.517	33,0%	108,7%
	Employees	180	165	162	158	156	9,1%	15,4%

1. Expressed in nominal terms in the currency of the respective date

Managerial information. Non-restated figures

The managerial information presented for 3Q25, 2Q25, 1Q25, 4Q24 and 3Q24 is not derived directly from accounting records as it is an estimate of non-restated figures excluding the impact of IAS 29 effective January 1, 2020. This information is only provided for comparative purposes with figures disclosed in previous years before the adoption of rule IAS 29.

Income Statement - Non-restated Figures						% Change	
	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	QoQ	YoY
Argentine Banking GAAP:							
Interest income	419,979.3	358,298.1	290,674.6	276,660.9	277,155.1	17.2%	51.5%
Interest expenses	-269,128.2	(169,884.7)	(146,717.0)	(145,145.1)	(144,311.8)	58.4%	86.5%
Net interest income	**150,851.1**	**188,413.4**	**143,957.6**	**131,515.8**	**132,843.3**	**-19.9%**	**13.6%**
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	7,675.9	22,636.8	26,352.6	39,330.0	18,324.7	-66.1%	-58.1%
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency	(34,071.3)	(6,229.6)	(6.6)	389.6	3,504.6	446.9%	-1072.2%
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	**-26,395.4**	**16,407.3**	**26,346.0**	**39,719.5**	**21,829.3**	**-260.9%**	**-220.9%**
Net Financial Income	**124,455.7**	**204,820.6**	**170,303.6**	**171,235.3**	**154,672.6**	**-39.2%**	**-19.5%**
Fee income	61,503.6	54,053.8	55,643.4	51,246.2	49,707.7	13.8%	23.7%
Fee expenses	(13,729.5)	(12,650.9)	(11,707.1)	(10,437.9)	(10,101.6)	8.5%	35.9%
Income from insurance activities	7,306.3	7,070.5	7,399.8	7,823.4	3,796.4	3.3%	92.5%
Net Service Fee Income	**55,080.4**	**48,473.4**	**51,336.0**	**48,631.7**	**43,402.5**	**13.6%**	**26.9%**
Other operating income	14,139.9	13,379.6	14,826.2	59,951.6	88,403.8	5.7%	-84.0%
Loan loss provisions	(57,274.3)	(43,774.4)	(30,860.5)	(15,579.3)	(10,039.5)	30.8%	470.5%
Net Operating Income	**136,401.6**	**222,899.2**	**205,605.3**	**264,239.3**	**276,439.4**	**-38.8%**	**-50.7%**
Personnel expenses	(73,982.0)	(74,495.4)	(65,648.2)	(66,182.7)	(64,797.6)	-0.7%	14.2%
Administrative expenses	(49,080.6)	(44,408.9)	(40,109.5)	(48,767.7)	(37,987.3)	10.5%	29.2%
Depreciation & Amortization	(7,330.1)	(6,182.1)	(5,507.2)	(4,966.5)	(3,453.1)	18.6%	112.3%
Turnover Tax	(28,332.3)	(26,289.8)	(21,629.0)	(18,823.0)	(12,771.1)	7.8%	121.8%
Other expenses	(17,501.5)	(18,403.4)	(11,076.6)	(10,531.0)	(18,509.4)	-4.9%	-
Profit before income tax	**(39,824.8)**	**53,119.7**	**61,634.9**	**114,968.5**	**138,920.9**	**na**	**na**
Joint venture results	-	-	-	-	-		
Income tax expense	31,971.8	2,961.4	3,935.0	(10,963.5)	5,549.5	-	-
Net income	**(7,853.0)**	**56,081.1**	**65,569.9**	**104,005.0**	**144,470.4**	**na**	**na**
Attributable to owners of the parent company	**(6,883.6)**	**55,714.3**	**64,907.4**	**103,915.2**	**144,417.2**	**na**	**na**
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(969.4)	366.8	662.5	89.8	53.2	na	na
Other comprehensive income, net of ta	(1,781.5)	(5,184.1)	(1,645.2)	22,448.6	2,526.7	na	na
Comprehensive income	**(9,634.5)**	**50,897.0**	**63,924.7**	**126,453.6**	**146,997.1**	**na**	**na**
Attributable to owners of the parent company	**(8,661.9)**	**50,536.5**	**63,264.3**	**126,342.3**	**146,943.2**	**na**	**na**
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(972.6)	360.5	660.4	111.3	53.9	na	na

3Q25 Earnings Videoconference Information

Date: Wednesday, November 26, 2025

Time: 9:00 AM ET (11:00 AM Buenos Aires Time)

Register in advance for this webinar:

https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_Jj-X29Q0T_6pENwIoskcCw

Overview

During the third quarter of 2025, the macroeconomic environment was shaped by both systemic and temporary factors linked to the pre-electoral period, which triggered episodes of financial volatility and renewed exchange rate pressure. In response, the government focused on containing inflation and stabilizing exchange rate, while the Central Bank adopted a contractionary monetary stance that adversely impacted the financial system and the banking sector profitability. Central Bank measures included increases in reserve requirements to record levels, with effective ratios exceeding 50% of total deposits — including over 35% held in cash— and a shift in compliance methodology from a monthly average to a daily basis. Additionally, nominal and real interest rates remained exceptionally high, and deposit rates adjusted almost immediately while loan repricing lags due to longer duration, therefore compressing financial margins. Elevated interest rates also limited private-sector credit expansion and impacted economic activity and asset quality.

Through Communications "A" 8281 and "A" 8289, issued on July 17 and July 31, 2025, respectively, the Central Bank raised reserve requirements by a total of 20 percentage points on demand deposits and time deposits with early withdrawal options. These measures were also extended to deposits from mutual funds and repo transactions. Subsequently, Communication "A" 8306, issued on August 29, increased reserve requirements by an additional 3.5 percentage points on all peso-denominated liabilities subject to reserve requirements, while allowing partial compliance with government securities. Taken together, these regulations increased the share of immobilized liquidity in the system and significantly reduced the availability of lendable funds in the banking sector.

In parallel, the agreement reached with the U.S. Treasury, which included financial assistance and foreign exchange support measures, helped stabilize market expectations and supported relative exchange rate stability toward the end of the quarter.

In the national legislative elections held on October 26, the ruling coalition achieved a stronger-than-expected result. La Libertad Avanza (LLA) secured 40.7% of the national vote, outperforming Fuerza Patria (31.7%) and Provincias Unidas (7.1%), and won in 15 provinces, notably reversing the previous outcome in the Province of Buenos Aires election. As a result, the new composition of Congress is more favorable to the approval of key structural reforms, particularly in the labor and tax fronts. In the Chamber of Deputies, the LLA + PRO coalition will expand its representation from 28% to 40.4% of seats, while the Peronist bloc will remain at 38.5%, providing the government with greater political support to advance its legislative agenda.

Economic activity remained broadly stable during the quarter. The Monthly Economic Activity Index (EMAE) grew 3.9% YoY in August, although it remained slightly below December 2024 levels on a seasonally adjusted basis. Inflation continued to decelerate, with quarterly inflation averaging 6%, or approximately 2% per month, amid a tight monetary policy and elevated liquidity requirements.

The National Public Sector reported a primary surplus equivalent to 1.36% of GDP during the first nine months of the year, reflecting continued fiscal discipline. The trade balance registered a surplus of US$6.03 billion, driven by higher exports. According to the Central Bank's Market Expectations Survey (REM), GDP is projected to grow at 3.9% for 2025 and 3.0% for 2026, while annual inflation is expected to remain around 30%, indicating a continued path of macroeconomic normalization.

Review of consolidated results

Profitability & Comprehensive Income

Grupo Supervielle offers a wide range of financial and non-financial services and has over 135 years of experience operating in Argentina. The Company is committed to providing agile solutions to its clients while effectively adapting to evolving industry dynamics. Grupo Supervielle operates multiple platforms and brands and has developed a diverse ecosystem tailored to the needs of its target clients. Since May 2016, Grupo Supervielle's shares have been listed on the ByMA and NYSE. The Company operates through the following subsidiaries: i) Banco Supervielle, the seventh largest private bank in Argentina by loan portfolio size; ii) Supervielle Seguros, an insurance company; iii) Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros, an insurance broker; iv) Supervielle Asset Management, a mutual fund management company; v) Supervielle Agente de Negociación, a brokerage firm offering services to institutional and corporate customers; vi) IOL, the leading online retail broker; vii) Portal Integral de Inversiones, a platform providing online financial investment products; and viii) MILA, a specialized company providing car loan financial products. Sofital, a holding company that owns shares in Grupo Supervielle's subsidiaries, and Espacio Cordial, a provider of retail non-financial products, are also part of the Group.

Income Statement						**% Change**				
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**1Q25**	**4Q24**	**3Q24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**	**9M25**	**9M24**	**% Chg.**
Consolidated Income Statement Data IFRS:										
Interest income	427,568.7	385,555.4	336,907.1	357,075.6	378,141.7	10.9%	13.1%	1,150,031.2	1,703,222.5	-32.5%
Interest expenses	-274,082.5	-182,866.6	-170,228.7	-181,977.0	-196,725.8	49.9%	39.3%	-627,177.9	-901,099.9	-30.4%
Net interest income	**153,486.1**	**202,688.7**	**166,678.4**	**175,098.6**	**181,415.9**	**-24.3%**	**-15.4%**	**522,853.3**	**802,122.6**	**-34.8%**
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	12,870.5	24,625.6	26,020.8	44,871.0	28,981.5	-47.7%	-55.6%	63,516.9	127,179.8	-50.1%
Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost	-5,873.8	-625.7	4,418.6	4,450.1	-3,149.5	838.8%	86.5%	-2,080.9	95,639.8	na
Exchange rate difference on gold and foreign currency	-35,470.4	-6,932.2	-48.4	524.0	4,790.0	411.7%	na	-42,451.0	10,784.9	na
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	**-28,473.6**	**17,067.7**	**30,391.0**	**49,845.1**	**30,622.0**	**na**	**na**	**18,985.0**	**233,604.5**	**-91.9%**
Net Financial Income	**125,012.5**	**219,756.4**	**197,069.4**	**224,943.7**	**212,037.9**	**-43.1%**	**-41.0%**	**541,838.3**	**1,035,727.1**	**-47.7%**
Fee income	62,595.4	58,278.6	64,641.9	64,153.0	67,798.3	7.4%	-7.7%	185,515.8	174,539.4	6.3%
Fee expenses	-14,000.8	-13,613.1	-13,575.7	-13,070.0	-13,808.5	2.8%	1.4%	-41,189.6	-38,863.8	6.0%
Income from insurance activities*	8,006.1	8,186.8	9,503.3	9,565.3	7,646.1	-2.2%	4.7%	25,696.2	20,919.9	22.8%
Net Service Fee Income	**56,600.7**	**52,852.2**	**60,569.5**	**60,648.2**	**61,635.9**	**7.1%**	**-8.2%**	**170,022.4**	**156,595.5**	**8.6%**
Subtotal	**181,613.2**	**272,608.6**	**257,638.9**	**285,591.9**	**273,673.8**	**-33.4%**	**-33.6%**	**711,860.8**	**1,192,322.6**	**-40.3%**
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	**-29,179.1**	**-31,182.5**	**-47,038.4**	**-42,569.9**	**-59,926.6**	**-6.4%**	**-51.3%**	**-107,400.0**	**-332,525.0**	**-67.7%**
Other operating income	14,316.4	13,217.7	13,406.9	11,745.3	13,466.7	8.3%	6.3%	40,941.1	35,861.2	14.2%
Loan loss provisions	-58,316.3	-47,122.6	-35,746.9	-19,759.7	-13,558.3	23.8%	330.1%	-141,185.9	-44,787.1	215.2%
Net Operating Income	**108,434.1**	**207,521.3**	**188,260.5**	**235,007.6**	**213,655.6**	**-47.7%**	**-49.2%**	**504,215.9**	**850,871.8**	**-40.7%**
Personnel expenses	-75,518.2	-80,270.5	-76,348.8	-81,742.0	-88,080.9	-5.9%	-14.3%	-232,137.5	-276,015.5	-15.9%
Administration expenses	-50,056.1	-47,840.3	-46,472.7	-60,045.8	-51,988.4	4.6%	-3.7%	-144,369.1	-152,574.4	-5.4%
Depreciations and impairment of assets	-17,287.1	-16,595.9	-16,031.3	-16,568.1	-16,197.8	4.2%	6.7%	-49,914.3	-47,566.8	4.9%
Turnover tax	-30,235.5	-26,954.8	-25,203.4	-23,971.3	-17,469.6	12.2%	73.1%	-82,393.7	-76,535.6	7.7%
Other operating expenses	-16,559.9	-21,340.0	-12,763.1	-25,074.4	-25,808.7	-22.4%	-35.8%	-50,662.9	-111,610.7	-54.6%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	**-81,222.8**	**14,519.8**	**11,441.3**	**27,606.0**	**14,110.3**	**na**	**na**	**-55,261.7**	**186,568.7**	**na**
Income tax	29,884.5	205.3	-1,833.0	6,789.6	-2,434.3	-	-	28,256.8	-68,166.9	na
Net income (loss) for the year	-51,338.3	14,725.1	9,608.3	34,395.6	11,676.0	na	na	-27,004.9	118,401.8	na
Net income (Loss) for the year attributable to parent company	**-50,273.7**	**14,415.9**	**8,917.3**	**34,375.0**	**11,678.3**	**na**	**na**	**-26,940.5**	**118,304.4**	**na**
Net income (Loss) for the year attributable to non-controlling interest	-1,064.6	309.1	691.1	20.6	-2.2	na	na	-64.4	97.4	
ROAE	**na**	**5.8%**	**3.5%**	**13.9%**	**4.8%**			**-3.6%**	**16.3%**	
ROAA	**na**	**1.0%**	**0.6%**	**2.6%**	**1.0%**			**-0.6%**	**3.4%**	

* Income from insurance activities for 3Q24 was restated to reflect the implementation of IFRS 17 in 4Q24.

	3Q25	**2Q25**	**1Q25**	**4Q24**	**3Q24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**	**9M25**	**9M24**	**% Chg.**
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax	-1,577.0	-5,586.2	-1,971.5	-1,917.3	1,795.8	na	na	-9,134.7	-11,655.3	na
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	**(51,850.7)**	**8,829.8**	**6,945.8**	**32,457.7**	**13,474.0**	**na**	**na**	**(36,075.2)**	**106,649.1**	**na**

Net financial income

Net Financial Income includes Net Interest Income -NII-, Net Income from Financial Instruments -NIFFI-, and Exchange Rate Differences on Gold and Foreign Currency

Net Financial Income (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY
Client Net Financial Income	115,012.0	156,285.7	141,356.2	123,341.0	96,406.0	-26.4%	19.3%
Market related Net Financial Income	10,000.5	63,470.7	55,713.2	101,602.7	115,631.9	-84.2%	-91.4%
Net Financial Income	**125,012.5**	**219,756.4**	**197,069.4**	**224,943.6**	**212,037.9**	**-43.1%**	**-41.0%**
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	-29,179.1	-31,182.5	-47,038.4	-42,569.9	-59,926.6	-6.4%	-51.3%
Adjusted Net Financial Income	**95,833.4**	**188,573.9**	**150,031.1**	**182,373.8**	**152,111.3**	**-49.2%**	**-37.0%**

During 3Q25, **the Net Financial Margin** was AR$125.0 billion decreasing from AR$219.8 billion in 2Q25 and from AR$212.0 billion in 3Q24. The QoQ and YoY performance mainly reflected the increase in the cost of funds as a result of the lag in loan repricing amid elevated real interest rates and exceptionally high reserve requirements, together with lower yields from the investment portfolio in the context of tighter monetary policy in the months leading up to the mid-term elections.

The increase in reserve requirements had a significant negative impact of AR$20.9 billion, as effective requirements reached record levels of 53.5% and 48.5% vs 45% and 20% on sight deposits from corporates and individuals and from mutual funds, respectively, in the prior quarter, and a large portion had to be held in cash at very high cost of funds. This policy shift reduced system liquidity and constrained the Bank's lending capacity, while increasing the share of non-interest-earning assets. Moreover, the transition from a monthly average to a daily compliance regime required maintaining higher balances on a permanent basis, resulting in additional funding needs at elevated market interest rates. Higher funding costs further weighed on financial performance during the quarter, with an impact of AR$56.1 billion, as liabilities repriced more rapidly than assets in the context of unusually elevated interest rates. Additionally, the UVA-denominated mortgage loan portfolio was adversely affected by the sharp increase in cost of funds, resulting in a negative spread and contributing to an additional AR$17.7 billion reduction to the net financial margin.

Adjusted Net Financial Income (Net Financial Income + Result from exposure to inflation) totaled AR$95.8 billion in 3Q25, down 49.2% QoQ and 37.0% YoY, reflecting the above-mentioned trends.

As of September 30, 2025, the book value of Securities classified as Held to Maturity stood at AR$1,553.9 billion, while their fair value was AR$1,354.6 billion, implying a mark-to-market loss of AR$199.3 billion. As of the date of this report, the mark-to-market loss declined to an amount of AR$22.0 billion.

The Table below provides a detailed breakdown of Net Financial Income by Client Interest Income, Market related Income, and Interest Expenses:

Net Financial Income broken down by product before interest expenses (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY
Yield on Loan Portfolio (Client Interest Income)	**288,286.9**	**271,186.9**	**243,607.2**	**231,834.3**	**195,447.3**	**6.3%**	**47.5%**
Yield on Investment Portfolio (Market related income)	**110,759.0**	**131,389.5**	**123,685.2**	**175,042.4**	**213,295.4**	**-15.7%**	**-48.1%**
AR$ Securities	95,378.7	112,862.7	112,026.2	156,014.9	197,570.1	-15.5%	-51.7%
US$ Securities[1]	15,380.3	18,526.8	11,659.0	19,027.5	15,725.3	-17.0%	-2.2%
Interest Expenses	-274,033.4	-182,820.0	-170,223.0	-181,933.0	-196,704.8	49.9%	39.3%
Net Financial Income	**125,012.5**	**219,756.4**	**197,069.4**	**224,943.6**	**212,037.9**	**-43.1%**	**-41.0%**

1. Includes the yield on dual bonds holdings. The dual bond is a government security denominated in US$ but hedging against inflation and FX depreciation. This government bond accrues the highest yield between Inflation adjusted bonds (CER) and FX depreciation.

The following tables provide a breakdown of increases and decrease in 3Q25 in Net Financial Margin by volume and rate.

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

AR$ million	Increase (Decrease) Due to Changes in Volume	Rate	Net Change
Assets			
Investment Portfolio	**7,138**	**(13,639)**	**(20,631)**
Government & Corporate Securities	7,031	(13,794)	(6,763)
Central Bank instruments	107	155	262
Fx differences			(14,130)
Loan portfolio	**9,215**	**7,885**	**17,100**
AR$	5,059	6,717	11,776
US$	4,156	1,168	5,324
Total Interest-Earning Assets	**16,353**	**-5,753**	**-3,530**
Liabilities			
Deposits	**17,733**	**41,101**	**58,834**
AR$	14,771	40,426	55,197
US$	2,962	675	3,637
Other liabilities	**24,183**	**6,530**	**30,713**
Other results			**(1,666)**
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**41,916**	**47,631**	**91,213**

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- Positive (negative) changes for interest-earning assets reflect a positive (negative) impact on net financial margin. For interest-bearing liabilities, positive changes indicate a negative impact on net financial margin (higher funding costs), while negative changes indicate a positive impact (lower funding costs).

The table below provides further details on the yields of the AR$ Investment Portfolio, broken down by the classification of each security. For Securities classified as Held to maturity, Interest income is recognized within Net Interest Margin, and these instruments are carried at amortized cost. For securities classified as Available for sale, Interest income is also recognized within Net Interest Margin, while changes in fair value are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For securities classified as Held for Trading, changes in fair value are recognized in Net Income from financial instruments.

Yield on AR$ Investment Portfolio						**% Chg.**	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**1Q25**	**4Q24**	**3Q24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
NIFFI	**-4,517.6**	**18,191.3**	**24,895.4**	**36,353.5**	**19,093.7**	**-124.8%**	**-123.7%**
AR$ Government Securities	-4,517.6	18,191.3	24,895.4	36,353.5	19,093.7	-124.8%	-123.7%
Interest Income	**99,896.4**	**94,671.4**	**87,130.8**	**119,661.4**	**178,476.4**	**5.5%**	**-44.0%**
AR$ Government Securities	99,829.5	94,427.3	86,988.5	118,304.6	175,654.8	5.7%	-43.2%
Securities issued by the Central Bank and Repo transactions	66.9	244.1	142.3	1,356.9	2,821.6	-72.6%	-97.6%
Yield from AR$ Operations	**95,378.7**	**112,862.7**	**112,026.2**	**156,014.9**	**197,570.1**	**-15.5%**	**-51.7%**

In 3Q25, total yield from the AR$ investment portfolio amounted to AR$95.4 billion, decreasing 15.5% QoQ and 51.7% YoY. The sequential performance primarily reflects lower yields from the investment portfolio amid local market volatility ahead of the mid-term elections and a tighter monetary policy environment, partially offset by a 3.1% increase in average balances.

YoY performance was impacted by both lower yields from the investment portfolio in the context of tighter monetary policy and market volatility and a 14.2% decline in average balances.

The Tables below provide further information on Interest-Earning Assets and Interest-Bearing Liabilities.

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

Interest Earning Assets	**3Q25**		**2Q25**		**1Q25**		**4Q24**		**3Q24**	
	Avg. Balance	**Avg. Rate**	**Avg. Balance**	**Avg. Rate**	**Avg. Balance**	**Avg. Rate**	**Avg. Balance**	**Avg. Rate**	**Avg. Balance**	**Avg. Rate**
Investment Portfolio										
Government and Corporate Securities	1,553,363.8	29.8%	1,460,571.0	33.5%	1,470,894.4	33.1%	1,318,938.2	49.9%	1,576,380.7	50.5%
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	31,178.3	6.6%	12,399.8	2.4%	1,190.9	56.5%	1,449.3	0.0%	1,770.4	0.0%
Total Investment Portfolio	**1,584,542.1**	**29.3%**	**1,472,970.8**	**33.3%**	**1,472,085.3**	**33.1%**	**1,320,387.5**	**49.9%**	**1,578,151.2**	**50.4%**
Loans										
Loans to the Financial Sector	20,053.8	51.3%	11,437.5	58.4%	10,201.0	38.0%	12,039.1	45.9%	15,303.3	38.4%
Overdrafts	196,499.5	62.1%	161,193.9	47.5%	130,427.7	46.1%	176,698.0	51.8%	198,857.3	47.4%
Promissory Notes	271,090.6	47.9%	310,219.8	40.5%	297,971.2	40.2%	265,822.0	42.8%	232,548.7	37.0%
Corporate Unsecured Loans	434,394.3	42.1%	410,202.0	39.4%	378,253.9	40.2%	336,235.0	44.2%	377,740.6	44.8%
Receivables from Financial Leases	104,938.4	47.3%	95,103.9	45.7%	88,142.6	44.6%	76,934.3	50.7%	60,520.4	56.5%
Mortgage loans	339,083.3	26.7%	332,112.8	39.2%	325,518.7	33.9%	287,207.2	44.5%	191,791.4	54.9%
Automobile and Other Secured Loans	266,231.7	50.6%	264,945.4	54.8%	248,396.6	55.5%	203,203.1	58.2%	132,786.3	59.6%
Personal Loans	456,315.4	62.4%	452,224.7	62.9%	402,237.8	64.9%	289,483.5	70.2%	193,842.2	74.1%
Credit Card	336,225.9	30.9%	338,722.2	25.7%	325,152.8	20.7%	272,611.1	22.4%	213,336.2	24.4%
Total Loans excl. Foreign trade and US$ loans[1]	**2,424,833.0**	**45.7%**	**2,376,162.1**	**44.7%**	**2,206,302.3**	**43.1%**	**1,920,233.2**	**47.3%**	**1,616,726.5**	**47.6%**
Foreign Trade Loans & US$ loans	608,280.1	7.3%	380,894.3	6.2%	424,959.5	5.4%	360,264.5	5.2%	203,735.3	5.8%
Total Loans	**3,033,113.1**	**38.0%**	**2,757,056.4**	**39.3%**	**2,631,261.9**	**37.0%**	**2,280,497.8**	**40.7%**	**1,820,461.8**	**42.9%**
Repo Transaction	638.3	41.9%	2,577.7	37.9%	1,590.7	35.8%	14,351.1	37.8%	28,975.4	39.0%
Total Interest-Earning Assets	**4,618,293.5**	**35.0%**	**4,232,605.0**	**37.2%**	**4,104,937.8**	**35.6%**	**3,615,236.3**	**44.0%**	**3,427,588.4**	**46.4%**

1. 3Q25, 2Q25, 1Q25, 4Q24 and 3Q24 include AR$21.0 billion, AR$16.3 billion, AR$18.6 billion, AR$13.7 billion and AR$13.9 billion, respectively, of US$ loans, mainly credit cards with US$ balances.

Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest -Bearing Deposits	3Q25		2Q25		1Q25		4Q24		3Q24	
	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate
Time Deposits	**1,629,825.7**	**28.5%**	**1,155,853.0**	**25.7%**	**1,239,709.0**	**27.5%**	**1,030,439.9**	**35.0%**	**1,016,261.3**	**36.2%**
AR$ Time Deposits	1,095,938.4	40.8%	938,580.0	31.1%	1,091,267.5	30.9%	887,905.6	40.3%	899,230.5	40.6%
FX Time Deposits	533,887.4	3.3%	217,273.0	2.6%	148,441.5	2.1%	142,534.3	1.9%	117,030.7	2.1%
Special Checking Accounts	**1,797,725.8**	**18.6%**	**1,757,082.3**	**16.7%**	**1,477,321.5**	**16.6%**	**1,317,171.4**	**24.2%**	**1,364,678.5**	**28.0%**
AR$ Special Checking Accounts	1,150,464.0	28.3%	1,183,719.3	24.1%	962,035.7	24.9%	959,725.0	32.8%	1,069,042.2	35.3%
FX Special Checking Accounts	647,261.8	1.4%	573,363.0	1.3%	515,285.8	1.1%	357,446.5	1.2%	295,636.3	1.4%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium-Term Notes	**653,643.0**	**31.4%**	**412,401.0**	**20.0%**	**278,491.1**	**16.3%**	**95,923.4**	**26.1%**	**43,172.1**	**45.8%**
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**4,081,194.6**	**24.6%**	**3,325,336.2**	**20.2%**	**2,995,521.5**	**21.1%**	**2,443,534.8**	**28.8%**	**2,424,111.8**	**31.7%**
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits										
Savings Accounts	**723,438.2**	**1.9%**	**651,376.5**	**1.4%**	**633,969.5**	**0.3%**	**579,233.2**	**0.4%**	**492,159.0**	**0.6%**
AR$ Savings Accounts	331,992.5	3.3%	317,437.5	2.5%	316,638.0	0.6%	297,680.6	0.8%	285,531.6	1.0%
FX Savings Accounts	391,445.8	0.7%	333,939.0	0.4%	317,331.5	0.0%	281,552.6	0.0%	206,627.5	0.0%
Checking Accounts	**462,234.6**	**9.6%**	**415,637.4**	**5.4%**	**444,240.7**		**417,662.3**		**373,368.9**	
AR$ Checking Accounts	446,330.7	10.0%	407,872.5	5.5%	433,079.9		400,062.1		355,074.7	
FX Checking Accounts	15,903.9		7,764.9		11,160.8		17,600.3		18,294.2	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	**1,185,672.9**		**1,067,013.9**		**1,078,210.1**		**996,895.5**		**865,527.9**	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	**5,266,867.4**	**20.2%**	**4,392,350.2**	**16.0%**	**4,073,731.7**	**16.1%**	**3,440,430.3**	**20.6%**	**3,289,639.8**	**23.5%**
AR$	3,492,460.2	29.3%	3,084,563.9	22.1%	2,937,582.3	21.8%	2,591,127.0	26.9%	2,633,918.5	29.0%
FX	1,774,407.2	2.2%	1,307,786.2	1.8%	1,136,149.4	1.4%	849,303.3	1.2%	655,721.3	1.2%

The following tables provide a breakdown of Interest-Bearing Liabilities by currency.

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

AR$ Liabilities. Avg. Balance	3Q25		2Q25		3Q24	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate
Interest-Bearing Liabilities						
Time Deposits	1,095,938.4	40.8%	938,580.0	31.1%	899,230.5	40.6%
Special Checking Accounts	1,150,464.0	28.3%	1,183,719.3	24.1%	1,069,042.2	35.3%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium Term-Notes	467,734.7	41.7%	236,954.6	30.7%	25,039.5	74.1%
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**2,714,137.0**	**35.7%**	**2,359,253.9**	**27.5%**	**1,993,312.2**	**38.2%**
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits						
Savings Accounts	331,992.5	3.3%	317,437.5	2.5%	285,531.6	
Checking Accounts	446,330.7	10.0%	407,872.5	5.5%	355,074.7	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	**778,323.2**		**725,310.1**		**640,606.2**	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	**3,492,460.2**	**29.3%**	**3,084,563.9**	**22.1%**	**2,633,918.5**	**29.0%**

US$ Liabilities. Average Balance	3Q25		2Q25		3Q24	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate
Interest-Bearing-Liabilities						
Time Deposits	533,887	3.3%	217,273	2.6%	117,031	2.1%
Special Checking Accounts	647,262	1.4%	573,363	1.3%	295,636	1.4%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium Term Notes	185,908	5.5%	175,446	5.4%	18,133	6.7%
Subordinated Loans and Negotiable Obligations	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total Interest-Bearing-Liabilities	**1,367,058**	**2.7%**	**966,082**	**2.4%**	**430,800**	**1.8%**
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits						
Savings Accounts	391,446		333,939		206,627	
Checking Accounts	15,904		7,765		18,294	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	**407,350**		**341,704**		**224,922**	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	**1,774,407**	**2.2%**	**1,307,786**	**1.8%**	**655,721**	**1.2%**

The yield on interest-earning assets includes interest income on loans, as well as returns from the Company's AR$ and U.S. dollar-denominated investment portfolios. Conversely, the yield on interest-bearing liabilities includes interest expenses but excludes FX differences, net gains or losses from currency derivatives, and the impact of FX fluctuation of FX liabilities. Notably, the 3Q25 yield on interest-bearing liabilities, as presented on this table, does not reflect the negative impact from the 40.8% YoY depreciation of the FX rate as of September 30, 2025. That

impact is instead captured in the "Exchange Rate Differences on Gold and Foreign Currency" line item of the income statement.

The AR$ cost of funds rose by 720 bps QoQ, primarily due to the repricing of deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities in an environment of exceptionally elevated interest rates since the beginning of the quarter. This increase affected all interest-bearing liabilities, including special checking accounts from mutual funds, overnight interbank call funds, and time deposits, and was mainly driven by the overall tightening of monetary policy to contain Fx and inflation ahead of mid-term elections. These impacts were partially offset by a 7.3% decline in AR$ low- and non-interest-bearing liabilities. Average interest paid on AR$ time deposits and AR$ wholesale funding through special checking accounts increased by 97 bps and 42 bps, respectively.

The US$ cost of funds increased by 40 bps to 2.2% in 3Q25, from 1.8% in 2Q25.

Net Interest Income totaled AR$153.5 billion, compared to AR$202.7 billion in 2Q25 and AR$181.4 billion in 3Q24. This line-item includes interest earned on loans, market-related income from government securities at amortized cost, and interest expenses, but excludes results from the investment portfolio held for trading purposes, which are reported under Net Financial Income (NIFFI). For a comprehensive view of the drivers behind Net Interest Income, including a comprehensive breakdown of loan and investment portfolio yields, as well as total interest expenses, please refer to the Net Financial Income section.

Interest income increased 10.9% QoQ and increased 13.1% YoY, to AR$427.6 billion in 3Q25.

Interest Income						**% Change**	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**1Q25**	**4Q24**	**3Q24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Interest on/from:							
- Cash and Due from banks	49.1	46.7	5.8	44.0	21.6	5.3%	127.5%
- Loans to the financial sector	2,571.4	1,668.8	968.9	1,381.3	1,471.0	54.1%	74.8%
- Overdrafts	30,490.7	19,159.4	15,045.2	22,896.9	23,578.2	59.1%	29.3%
- Promissory notes	32,473.9	31,424.3	29,932.9	28,459.6	21,539.8	3.3%	50.8%
- Corporate unsecured loans	45,757.4	40,444.3	38,021.3	37,139.3	42,339.4	13.1%	8.1%
- Leases	12,402.6	10,875.6	9,818.8	9,744.4	8,541.8	14.0%	45.2%
- Mortgage loans	22,661.8	32,566.0	27,562.2	31,950.1	26,301.8	-30.4%	-13.8%
- Automobile and other secured loans	33,672.7	36,269.9	34,495.3	29,542.4	19,777.8	-7.2%	70.3%
- Personal loans	71,210.9	71,086.0	65,252.1	50,777.9	35,904.4	0.2%	98.3%
- Credit cards loans	25,931.6	21,799.8	16,787.5	15,239.1	13,017.1	19.0%	99.2%
- Foreign trade loans & US loans	11,113.9	5,892.8	5,722.8	4,703.3	2,976.0	88.6%	273.5%
- Other (1)	139,232.6	114,321.8	93,294.2	125,197.3	182,672.9	21.8%	-23.8%
Total	**427,568.7**	**385,555.4**	**336,907.1**	**357,075.5**	**378,141.7**	**10.9%**	**13.1%**

1. Others include interest income from securities at amortized cost, results from other securities recorded as available for sale and results from securities issued by the Central Bank and from Repo Transactions.

Interest expenses increased 49.9% QoQ and 39.3% YoY, to AR$274.1 billion in 3Q25.

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

Interest Expenses						**% Change**	
	3Q25	**2Q25**	**1Q25**	**4Q24**	**3Q24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Interest on:							
- Checking and Savings Accounts	14,512.6	7,976.0	6,229.2	594.6	714.3	82.0%	1931.8%
- Special Checking Accounts	83,730.1	73,274.9	61,375.9	79,825.2	95,430.0	14.3%	-12.3%
- Time Deposits	116,161.7	74,319.3	85,153.9	90,132.8	91,873.9	56.3%	26.4%
- Other Liabilities from Financial Transactions	50,758.6	20,004.4	10,605.7	5,453.6	4,781.3	153.7%	961.6%
- Financing from the Financial Sector	524.2	565.5	762.6	804.2	160.9	-7.3%	225.8%
- Other	8,395.3	6,726.6	6,101.4	5,166.5	3,765.5	24.8%	123.0%
Total	**274,082.5**	**182,866.7**	**170,228.7**	**181,977.0**	**196,725.9**	**49.9%**	**39.3%**

Net Income from financial instruments and Exchange rate differences recorded a AR$29.0 billion loss in 3Q25, compared with a gain of AR$17.0 billion in 2Q25 and AR$30.6 billion in 3Q24. The QoQ and YoY performance were driven by the lower yield on securities held for trading purposes and a net loss in exchange rate differences, as further detailed in the following tables. The net loss in exchange rate differences is mainly due to the impact of FX depreciation on liabilities, while FX depreciation on U.S. dollar assets is not recorded in this same line item following IFRS.

For more information about Securities classification, see Appendix I.

NIFFI & Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency						% Change	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	QoQ	YoY
Income from:							
- Government and corporate securities	3,841.7	21,342.3	26,339.6	43,070.8	25,630.4	-82.0%	-85.0%
- Term Operations	8,513.8	3,207.8	-487.0	1,800.2	3,351.1	165.4%	154.1%
Subtotal	**12,355.6**	**24,550.1**	**25,852.6**	**44,871.0**	**28,981.5**	**-49.7%**	**-57.4%**
Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost	-5,873.8	-625.7	4,418.6	4,450.1	-3,149.5	na	na
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency	-35,470.4	-6,932.2	-48.4	524.0	4,790.0	na	na
Total	**-28,988.6**	**16,992.2**	**30,222.8**	**49,845.1**	**30,622.0**	**-270.6%**	**-194.7%**

Total income from US$ denominated operations and securities amounted to AR$18.5 billion this quarter compared to AR$18.9 billion in 2Q25 and AR$7.7 billion in 3Q24. The QoQ performance reflects lower gains from exchange rate differences on liabilities, partially offset by higher income from US$ government and corporate securities, as well as term operations. FX operations with customers remained stable during the quarter. The YoY performance was driven by higher results from US$ government and corporate securities and term operations, together with increased FX activity with customers following the liberalization of the FX market. These gains were partially offset by lower results from exchange rate differences on liabilities due to currency depreciation.

Exchange rate differences amounted to a net loss of AR$35.5 billion in the quarter, reflecting a AR$46.7 billion loss from the impact of FX depreciation on liabilities. This was partially offset by AR$11.3 billion in trading gains from FX operations with retail and wholesale customers following the liberalization of the FX market. Meanwhile, the impact of FX depreciation on U.S. dollar assets, including securities and term operations, is recognized under their respective line items, as required under IFRS. Results from US$-denominated securities and term operations amounted to AR$53.9 billion, largely offsetting the FX loss on liabilities.

Yield on US$ / US$ linked denominated operations and Securities						% Chg.
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	QoQ
Financial Income from US$ Operations	**53,935.5**	**25,807.5**	**8,835.2**	**16,612.7**	**2,927.4**	na
NIFFI	**14,599.2**	**6,498.2**	**2,671.7**	**11,076.8**	**-1,269.6**	na
US$ Government & Corporate Securities[3]	6,085.4	3,290.4	3,158.8	9,276.6	-4,620.6	na
Term Operations	8,513.8	3,207.8	-487.0	1,800.2	3,351.1	na
Interest Income	**39,336.3**	**19,309.3**	**6,163.4**	**5,535.9**	**4,197.0**	**103.7%**
US$ / US$ linked Government Securities[2]	39,336.3	19,309.3	6,163.4	5,535.9	4,197.0	103.7%
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency[1]	**-35,470.4**	**-6,932.2**	**-48.4**	**524.0**	**4,790.0**	**na**
Total Income from US$ Operations	**18,465.1**	**18,875.2**	**8,786.8**	**17,136.6**	**7,717.5**	**-2.2%**

1. Includes Gains on Trading from FX Operations with retail, corporate and institutional customers, and Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency.
2. Includes the yield on dual bonds. The dual bond is a government security denominated in US$ which provides a hedge against inflation and FX depreciation. This government bond accrues the highest yield between inflation adjusted bonds (CER) and FX depreciation.
3. US$ and US$ linked Government Securities held for Trading.

The tables below provide further details on Exchange rate differences composition:

Exchange rate differences						% Chg.
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	QoQ
Fx Results on Liabilities[1]	-46,729.3	-18,156.2	-5,673.0	-5,698.7	-552.4	157.4%
Results on Trading from FX Operations with customers[2]	11,258.9	11,223.9	5,624.6	6,222.7	5,342.4	0.3%
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency	**-35,470.4**	**-6,932.2**	**-48.4**	**524.0**	**4,790.0**	**411.7%**

1. The FX result on liabilities is offset by the FX result on the U.S. dollar securities position.
2. Results on trading from FX operations with customers included an AR$2.3 billion gain in 2Q25 from transactions with retail customers, compared to AR$90.6 million in 1Q25.

Net Interest Margin (NIM) declined sharply to 10.8% in 3Q25, from 20.8% in the previous quarter and 24.7% in 3Q24. This contraction was mainly driven by tighter monetary conditions resulting in elevated real interest rates and exceptionally high liquidity requirements, which forced the Bank to maintain a record share of assets in cash, significantly reducing interest-earning capacity. AR$ NIM fell to 11.7%, while loan portfolio NIM decreased to 15.2%, as the repricing of assets lagged behind rising interest rates increasing funding costs. Additionally, the UVA-denominated mortgage portfolio was negatively impacted by the sharp increase in interest rates, resulting in a negative spread and adding further pressure on margins. YoY, the decline in NIM was driven by the same factors as the QoQ performance, higher funding costs, lag in loan repricing, exceptionally high reserve requirements, and negative spreads on UVA mortgage loans, reflecting the sharp adjustment in interest rates compared to 3Q24.

The tables below provide further details on NIM breakdown for the Loan and Investment portfolios, as well as summary information on average Assets and Liabilities, interest rates on assets and liabilities, and market rates.

NIM Analysis	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
AR$ NIM	**11.7%**	**22.3%**	**20.8%**	**26.1%**	**24.9%**	**(1,054)**	**(1,316)**
AR$ Loan Portfolio	18.4%	26.1%	25.4%	25.2%	23.7%	(776)	(528)
AR$ Investment Portfolio	1.9%	17.1%	15.2%	29.4%	27.4%	(1,522)	(2,548)
Total NIM	**10.8%**	**20.8%**	**19.2%**	**24.9%**	**24.7%**	**(994)**	**(1,392)**
Loan Portfolio	15.2%	22.7%	21.5%	21.6%	21.2%	(751)	(602)
Investment Portfolio	11.4%	20.0%	16.9%	31.5%	27.9%	(860)	(1,650)

Average Assets	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Total Interest Earning Assets (IEA)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		
AR$ (as % of IEA)	79.9%	85.4%	86.1%	86.2%	91.5%	(550)	(1,161)
US$ (as % of IEA)	20.1%	14.6%	13.9%	13.8%	8.5%	550	1,161
Loan Portfolio (as % of IEA)	**65.7%**	**65.1%**	**64.1%**	**63.1%**	**53.1%**	**54**	**1,256**
AR$ (as % of Loan Portfolio)	79.3%	85.6%	83.1%	83.6%	88.0%	(634)	(879)
US$ (as % of Loan Portfolio)	20.7%	14.4%	16.9%	16.4%	12.0%	634	879
Investment Portfolio (as % of IEA)	**34.3%**	**34.9%**	**35.9%**	**36.9%**	**46.9%**	**(54)**	**(1,256)**
AR$ (as % of Investment Portfolio)	81.2%	85.1%	91.3%	90.7%	95.5%	(389)	(1,427)
US$ (as % of Investment Portfolio)	18.8%	14.9%	8.7%	9.3%	4.5%	389	1,427
Average Liabilities	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**1Q25**	**4Q24**	**3Q24**	**QoQ (bps)**	**YoY (bps)**
Total Interest Bearing Deposits & Low & Non-Interest Bearing Deposits	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		
AR$	66.3%	70.2%	72.1%	75.3%	80.1%	(392)	(1,376)
US$	33.7%	29.8%	27.9%	24.7%	19.9%	392	1,376
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**77.5%**	**75.7%**	**73.5%**	**71.0%**	**73.7%**	**178**	**380**
AR$	66.5%	70.9%	73.0%	77.5%	82.2%	(444)	(1,573)
US$	33.5%	29.1%	27.0%	22.5%	17.8%	444	1,573
Low & Non Interest Bearing Deposits	**22.5%**	**24.3%**	**26.5%**	**29.0%**	**26.3%**	**(178)**	**(380)**
AR$	83.2%	85.7%	86.0%	79.5%	87.4%	(245)	(414)
US$	16.8%	14.3%	14.0%	20.5%	12.6%	245	414

Interest Rates	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Interest earned on Loans	38.0%	39.3%	37.0%	40.7%	42.9%	(133)	(493)
AR$	46.1%	45.0%	43.5%	47.6%	48.0%	114	(191)
US$	7.2%	6.0%	5.1%	5.3%	5.7%	118	146
Yield on Investment Porfolio	29.3%	33.3%	33.1%	49.9%	50.4%	(394)	(2,110)
AR$	29.6%	35.9%	33.3%	51.7%	51.7%	(632)	(2,210)
US$	28.2%	18.2%	30.9%	32.1%	23.8%	1,002	433
Cost of Funds	20.2%	16.0%	16.1%	20.6%	23.5%	414	(328)
AR$	29.3%	22.1%	21.8%	26.9%	29.0%	724	30
US$	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	38	100
Market Interest Rates	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**1Q25**	**4Q24**	**3Q24**	**QoQ (bps)**	**YoY (bps)**
Monetary Policy Rate (eop)	-	29.0%	29.0%	32.0%	40.0%	-	-
Monetary Policy Rate (avg)	-	29.0%	30.1%	36.1%	40.0%	-	-
Tamar (eop)	42.4%	33.6%	32.1%	34.3%		875	na
Tamar (avg)	46.2%	34.2%	31.6%	39.4%		1,200	na

Cost of risk & Asset quality

Loan loss provisions (LLPs) totaled AR$58.3 billion in 3Q25, up 23.8% QoQ and 330.1% YoY. The YoY increase reflects the continued expansion of the loan book since March 2024, particularly retail lending, albeit at a more moderate pace since 2Q25, which carries higher provisioning requirements than commercial loans. The increase also incorporates the impact of a less supportive macro environment. The monetary tightening implemented in 3Q25 to stabilize the exchange rate in the prior months of mid-term election which led to elevated real interest rates, impacted economic activity, employment and household disposable income, and therefore asset quality across all customers' segments. **Net loan loss provisions**, defined as LLPs net of recovered charged-off loans and reversed allowances, amounted to AR$56.3 billion in 3Q25, compared with AR$45.7 billion in 2Q25 and AR$13.9 billion in 3Q24.

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of loan loss provisions by customer segment:

Loan Loss Provisions, net		3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	% Change QoQ
Corporate		**-485.8**	**954.0**	**-1,455.5**	**1,383.9**	**-781.5**	**na**
	LLP	-314.8	1,045.1	-908.4	2,080.7	-564.6	na
	Other LLP	-171.0	-91.1	-547.1	-696.8	-216.9	87.7%
Personal and Business		**55,973.2**	**45,132.0**	**36,546.2**	**14,683.0**	**14,901.9**	**24.0%**
	LLP	58,155.2	45,832.2	36,470.7	17,308.3	13,946.4	26.9%
	Other LLP	-2,181.9	-700.3	75.5	-2,625.2	955.5	na
Other		**821.5**	**-363.2**	**-332.1**	**-120.1**	**-214.5**	**na**
	LLP	475.9	245.2	184.6	370.7	176.5	94.1%
	Other LLP	345.6	-608.4	-516.8	-490.8	-391.0	na
Total		**56,308.9**	**45,722.8**	**34,758.6**	**15,946.8**	**13,905.8**	**23.2%**

* Other includes allowances reversed in Other Income line item, and provision for unused balances of overdrafts and credit cards in Other Expenses line item of the Income Statement

The most significant variables used to estimate the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) in 2025 are presented below:

Parameter	Segment	Macroeconomic Variable
Probability of Default	Personal & Business Segment	Inflation Economic Activity Fx
	Corporate Banking	Inflation Interest Rate (Badlar)

Argentine Banks have provisioned Financial Assets Impairment under paragraph 5.5 of IFRS 9 since the fiscal year starting January 1, 2020. Additionally, since 2020 the Central Bank of Argentina has established a temporary exclusion from the IFRS impairment model for Argentine government-issued debt securities.

Cost of Risk increased to 6.6% in 3Q25, from 5.8% in 2Q25 and 2.7% in 3Q24. Net cost of risk, defined as loan loss provisions, net of recoveries from charged-off loans and reversed allowances, rose to 6.4% in 3Q25, from 5.5% in 2Q25 and 2.4% in 3Q24. The YoY increase reflects the continued growth of the loan book since March 2024, particularly retail lending albeit at a more moderate pace since 2Q25, which carries higher provisioning requirements than commercial loans. The increase also incorporates the impact of a less supportive macro environment. The monetary tightening implemented in 3Q25 to stabilize the exchange rate ahead of mid-term election which led to high real interest rates, impacted economic activity, employment and household disposable income, and therefore asset quality across all customers' segments. Provisions were recorded in accordance with the Company's expected credit loss (ECL) model. As of September 30, 2025, the **Provisioning Ratio on the total loan portfolio** stood at 4.4%, compared to 3.6% as of June 30, 2025 and 2.4% as of September 30, 2024.

The table below provides a year-to-date analysis of the allowance for loan losses:

Analysis of the Allowance for Loan Losses	Balance at the beginning of the period	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL: Financial assets with significant increase in credit risk	Lifetime ECL: Credit-impaired financial assets	Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency in Allowances	Balance at the end of the period
Loans and Other Financings	60,114.3	12,584.2	19,170.2	74,218.4	- 10,826.6	155,260.5
Other Financial Entities	43.6	369.7	-	-	- 7.9	405.5
Non Financial Private Sector	60,070.6	12,214.5	19,170.2	74,218.4	- 10,818.8	154,855.0
Overdraft	2,485.8	1,072.7	357.3	3,935.1	- 447.7	7,403.2
Unsecured Corporate Loans	1,868.7	289.8	740.2	4,798.5	- 336.6	7,360.7
Mortgage Loans	658.0	22.4	46.6	95.9	- 118.5	704.4
Automobile and other secured loans	7,440.9	410.5	2,131.4	16,837.2	- 1,340.1	25,479.9
Personal Loans	31,063.5	7,207.5	12,890.6	31,160.2	- 5,594.6	76,727.3
Credit Cards	10,928.9	2,120.7	4,419.4	15,997.4	- 1,968.3	31,498.0
Receivables from financial leases	742.9	270.3	166.3	486.7	- 133.8	1,532.4
Other	4,881.9	820.6	- 1,581.7	907.5	- 879.2	4,149.1
Other Securities	436.9	- 230.2	- 6.2	217.4	- 78.7	339.2
Other Commitments	256.0	- 73.5	6.9	-	- 46.1	143.3
Unused credit card balances	3,960.6	565.5	311.4	-	- 713.3	4,124.2
Agreed Revocable Overdraft	361.6	228.7	- 101.4	-	- 65.1	423.8
Total Allowances	**65,129.4**	**13,074.7**	**19,381.0**	**74,435.8**	**- 11,729.9**	**160,291.0**

Credit Quality

The total NPL ratio rose to 3.9% in 3Q25, from 2.7% in 2Q25 and 0.8% in 3Q24. This increase is in line with higher delinquency trends in the retail portfolio together with early signs of deterioration in commercial loans. This evolution follows the normalization of credit performance and the strong expansion of retail lending since March 2024, which typically carry higher NPL ratios than corporate loans. Additionally, the easing inflation, slower economic activity, and some recent deterioration in employment levels, and household disposable income affected borrowers' repayment dynamics across all customers´ segment. Notably, the Bank's retail NPL market share remained below its retail loan market share, underscoring the Company's focus on lower risk lending to payroll and pension customers. In response to the evolving credit environment, the Bank has moderated origination in the retail segment since 2Q25, while continuously enhancing its credit origination models and underwriting standards to safeguard portfolio quality and optimize risk-adjusted returns.

Asset Quality						% Change	
(In millions of Argentine Ps.)	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	QoQ	YoY
Commercial Portfolio	1,551,288.3	1,330,752.1	1,091,944.2	1,306,834.6	1,159,287.1	16.6%	33.8%
Non-Performing	15,921.7	14,673.0	12,550.2	10,870.0	511.8	8.5%	na
Consumer Lending Portfolio	1,020,767.7	1,073,792.7	1,066,926.9	969,314.1	699,065.0	-4.9%	46.0%
Non-Performing	64,956.2	37,377.0	22,695.8	16,128.9	12,521.8	73.8%	418.7%
Commercial loans classified as consumer-equivalent exposures [3]	906,521.5	885,995.0	801,793.2	719,307.0	523,942.7	2.3%	73.0%
Non-Performing	61,936.1	40,978.8	23,727.1	11,501.1	7,093.1	51.1%	773.2%
Total Performing Portfolio	3,478,577.5	3,290,539.9	2,960,664.3	2,995,455.7	2,382,294.8	5.7%	46.0%
Total Non-Performing	142,814.0	93,028.8	58,973.1	38,500.0	20,126.8	53.5%	609.6%
Total Non-Performing / Total Portfolio	**3.9%**	**2.7%**	**2.0%**	**1.3%**	**0.8%**		
Total Allowances[1]	160,291.0	120,700.9	90,059.4	65,129.4	56,688.2	32.8%	182.8%
Coverage Ratio	**112.2%**	**129.7%**	**152.7%**	**169.2%**	**281.7%**		
Write offs (including the RECPPC on loans written off)[2]	7,234.0	4,838.6	4,639.9	3,345.4	4,989.8	49.5%	-3.0%

1. Includes allowances related to the loan portfolio and off-balance accounts.
2. These figures have been restated by applying a general price index, so the result in comparative figures is presented in terms of the current unit of measurement as of the closing date of the reporting period and does not reflect the total outstanding of the portfolio written off.
3. Car loans is included in commercial loans classified as consumer-equivalent exposures.

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The table below provides managerial information on charge-offs in AR$ measured in historical currency:

Write offs. Non-restated Figures. Management Information[1]						% Change	
(In millions of Argentine Ps.)	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	QoQ	YoY
Write offs (quarter) in nominal terms	10,603.9	6,719.9	4,168.8	3,706.6	2,447.3	**57.8%**	**333.3%**

1. These figures do not include the amounts from the sale of loan portfolio that had not been previously written off. The amounts of loan portfolio sold were AR$3.7 billion in 2Q25

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and AR$ 527 million in 2Q24. No loan portfolio sales were made in 3Q25, 1Q25, 4Q24 and 3Q24.

NPL Ratio breakdown	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24
Commercial Loan Portfolio	2.0%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	0.2%
Retail Loan Portfolio	7.1%	4.5%	2.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Total NPL	3.9%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%	0.8%

1. NPL ratio includes guarantees granted to customers.

The Coverage ratio was 112.2% as of September 30, 2025, compared to 129.7% as of June 30, 2025, and 281.7% as of September 30, 2024.

Net service fee income & Income from insurance activities

Net service fee income (excluding Income from Insurance Activities) totaled AR$48.6 billion in 3Q25, up 8.8% QoQ, and down 10.0% YoY. The sequential increase was mainly driven by a 46.8%, or AR$ 4.0 billion, rise in net fee income from the IOL brokerage business and a 4.1%, or AR$ 1.1 billion, increase in the Bank's net fee income. YoY, the Bank's net fee income increased 3.5%, or AR$962.5 million.

In 9M25, net service fee income reached AR$144.3 billion, up 6.4% from AR$135.7 billion in 9M24 supported by fee repricing initiatives and higher volumes across key business lines. This primarily reflects the following increases: i) 19.2% in the Bank's net fee income to AR$85.5 billion from AR$71.7 billion in 9M24; and ii) 22.7%, or AR$4.4 billion, in asset management fees to AR$24.0 billion from AR$19.6 billion. The brokerage business fee income slightly declined in this period, impacted by the lifting of FX restrictions to individuals in April 2025.

Net Service Fee Income broken down by subsidiary (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY	9M25	9M24	% Chg.
Banco Supervielle	28,610.8	27,491.2	29,414.0	28,600.3	27,648.3	4.1%	3.5%	85,516	71,732	19.2%
Brokerage Business	12,389.9	8,438.9	12,297.5	12,826.9	13,683.6	46.8%	-9.5%	33,126	33,397	-0.8%
Asset Management	7,295.9	8,105.8	8,606.3	8,372.7	8,094.8	-10.0%	-9.9%	24,008	19,560	22.7%
Other1	298.0	629.6	748.4	1,283.1	4,563.0	-52.7%	-93.5%	1,676	10,987	-84.7%
Total	**48,594.6**	**44,665.5**	**51,066.2**	**51,083.0**	**53,989.7**			**144,326.2**	**135,675.6**	**6.4%**

Fee income in 3Q25 amounted to AR$62.6 billion, up 7.4% QoQ, or AR$4.3 billion, but down 7.7%, or AR$5.2 billion YoY. The QoQ performance mainly reflects the following increases: i) 46.8%, or AR$4.3 billion, in brokerage fees (IOL), primarily driven by higher commissions resulting from increased trading volumes amid higher market volatility during the quarter; and ii) 3.1%, or AR$1.2 billion, in banking fees, supported by fee repricing initiatives that outpaced inflation, recovering prior quarter lags. These gains were partly offset by 10.0%, or AR$809.9 million, decline in asset management fees, in line with the industry-wide contraction in assets under management.

The YoY performance reflects: i) a 5.1%, or AR$2.3 billion, decrease in banking fees; and ii) lower fees from asset management and brokerage, which declined 5.9%, or AR$852.7 million, and 9.9%, or AR$798.9 million, respectively.

Non-banking fees accounted for 33.0% of total fees (excluding Income from Insurance Activities) in 3Q25.

Service fee expenses increased 2.8% QoQ and 1.4% YoY, reflecting higher credit card processor fees in the banking business.

Net Service Fee Income (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY	9M25	9M24	% Chg.
Income from:										
Banking Business	**41,967.0**	**40,721.1**	**42,782.0**	**41,383.6**	**44,239.2**	**3.1%**	**-5.1%**	**125,470.1**	**116,394.0**	**7.8%**
Deposit Accounts	22,981.0	21,755.1	22,763.3	20,776.2	20,865.7	5.6%	10.1%	67,499.4	57,032.9	18.4%
Loan Related	24.1	141.7	550.9	251.2	124.1	-83.0%	-80.6%	716.6	295.7	142.4%
Credit cards commissions	12,439.5	12,749.4	12,732.8	13,434.6	15,825.6	-2.4%	-21.4%	37,921.8	38,165.6	-0.6%
Leasing commissions	488.7	464.2	476.0	413.1	482.0	5.3%	1.4%	1,428.9	1,168.4	22.3%
Other (foreign trade, transfer and payments, & others)	6,033.7	5,610.7	6,259.1	6,508.5	6,941.8	7.5%	-13.1%	17,903.5	19,731.4	-9.3%
Brokerage Business	**13,626.6**	**9,284.7**	**13,231.2**	**13,955.9**	**14,479.3**	**46.8%**	**-5.9%**	**36,142.6**	**35,241.2**	**2.6%**
Asset Management	**7,295.9**	**8,105.8**	**8,606.3**	**8,372.7**	**8,094.8**	**-10.0%**	**-9.9%**	**24,008.0**	**19,560.3**	**22.7%**
Other[1]	**-294.2**	**166.9**	**22.4**	**440.9**	**984.9**	**na**	**na**	**-104.9**	**3,344.0**	**na**
Total Fee Income	**62,595.4**	**58,278.6**	**64,641.9**	**64,153.0**	**67,798.3**	**7.4%**	**-7.7%**	**185,515.8**	**174,539.4**	**6.3%**
Expenses:										
Commissions paid	13,565.7	13,265.0	13,150.8	12,425.4	13,299.6	2.3%	2.0%	39,981.5	37,676.8	6.1%
Exports and foreign currency transactions	435.1	348.1	424.9	644.6	508.9	25.0%	-14.5%	1,208.1	1,187.0	1.8%
Total Fee Expenses	**14,000.8**	**13,613.1**	**13,575.7**	**13,070.0**	**13,808.5**	**2.8%**	**1.4%**	**41,189.6**	**38,863.8**	**6.0%**
Net Services Fee Income	**48,594.6**	**44,665.5**	**51,066.2**	**51,083.0**	**53,989.7**	**8.8%**	**-10.0%**	**144,326.2**	**135,675.6**	**6.4%**

[1] Other Fee Income includes certain insurance fees, and fees from the sale of non-financial services through Cordial Servicios, among others.

The main contributors to service fee income in 3Q25 were deposit accounts, which accounted for 37% of the total fee income, and remained stable sequentially. Credit cards accounted for 20%, compared with 23% in 3Q24 and 22% in 2Q25. IOL's online brokerage fees contributed 22%, up from 21% in 3Q24 and 16% in 2Q25, while asset management fees represented 12%, remaining stable from 3Q24 and declining from 14% in 2Q25.

Banking Business

During 3Q25, fee income from the Banking Business amounted to AR$42.0 billion, increasing 3.1% QoQ, but decreasing 5.1% YoY.

In 9M25, fee income from the Banking Business amounted to AR$125.5 billion, increasing 7.8% when compared with 9M24.

- Deposit Accounts and Bundled Banking Services

Deposit Account fees increased 5.6% QoQ and 10.1% YoY. as fees were adjusted above inflation during the quarter, recovering the lagged repricing from the previous quarter.

- Credit & Debit Cards

Credit Card commissions declined 2.4% or AR$309.9 million QoQ to AR$12.4 billion in 3Q25 and 21.4%, or AR$3.4 billion, YoY. In 3Q24, Credit Card fees recorded a AR$ 3.7 billion non-recurrent payment from credit card processors. Excluding this non-recurrent payment, Credit Card fees would have increased 2.5% YoY reflecting higher credit card usage in real terms.

During 3Q25, total **Credit Card** transactions at the Bank increased 5.2% QoQ and 38.4% YoY, while the average ticket (in nominal terms) increased 8.2% QoQ (+2.1% in real terms) and 32.7% YoY (+0.7% in real terms). Volumes increased 13.8% QoQ in nominal terms (+7.4% in real terms) and 83.6% YoY in nominal terms (+39.3% in real terms).

- Loan Operations (Commercial loans)

In 3Q25, Loan related fees amounted to AR$24.1 million, decreasing 83.0%, or AR$117.6 million, QoQ, and 80.6%, or AR$100.1 million, YoY. Leasing commissions amounted to AR$488.7 million, increasing 5.3% QoQ, and 1.4% YoY.

IOL Online Brokerage Business

Brokerage Business	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY
Active Customers (#thousands)[1]	**566**	**544**	**603**	**569**	**579**	**3.9%**	**-2.4%**
New Accounts	**128,918**	**110,423**	**154,141**	**108,469**	**143,496**	**16.7%**	**-10.2%**
Monthly Active Users (MAUs)	**252,301**	**213,169**	**258,890**	**292,458**	**298,273**	**18.4%**	**-15.4%**
Transactions (#)	**4,801,076**	**3,921,948**	**5,669,756**	**6,009,249**	**6,697,147**	**22.4%**	**-28.3%**
Assets Under Custody (AR$ Bn.)[2]	**3,164,912**	**2,378,896**	**2,261,892**	**2,048,802**	**1,516,598**	**33.0%**	**108.7%**

1. Customers with account activity during last 90 days
2. In Nominal terms

In 3Q25, the Online Brokerage Business, operated through IOL, recorded 129,918 new accounts, reaching 1.8 million accounts as of September 2025. In turn, active customers reached 566,000. Assets Under Custody (AuC) increased 108.7% YoY in nominal terms and 58.4% in real terms. QoQ, AuC increased 33.0% in nominal terms and 25.5% in real terms.

Brokerage fees totaled AR$13.6 billion, up 46.8%, or AR$4.3 billion, QoQ, but down 5.9%, or AR$852.7 million, YoY. The QoQ performance reflects a higher number of transactions, while the YoY decline is explained by the exceptionally high activity in 3Q24 following the tax amnesty program implemented by the government during that quarter.

Asset Management Business

As of September 30, 2025, the Asset Management Business operated through the Company's subsidiary, SAM, recorded AR$1,151.4 billion in Assets Under Management (AuM) in nominal terms, down from AR$1,180.7 billion as of September 30, 2024, and from AR$1,286.7 billion as of June 30, 2025. Fees from the Asset Management business represented 11.7% of total Fee Income, compared to 13.9% in 2Q25 and 11.9% in 3Q24, and amounted to AR$7.3 billion in 3Q25, decreasing AR$809.9 million from 2Q25 and AR$798.9 million from 3Q24.

Income from insurance activities (insurance premiums, net of insurance reserves and production costs)

Income from Insurance activities totaled AR$8.0 billion in 3Q25, decreasing 2.2% QoQ, but increasing 4.7% YoY. The QoQ performance reflects a 3.2% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms, and a 37.3% increase in claims paid partially offset by a 10.6% decline in general expenses. The YoY performance reflects an 8.5% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms, and a 20.4% increase in claims paid, while general expenses decreased by 15.6%.

9M25 income from Insurance activities totaled AR$25.7 billion, increasing 22.8%, or AR$ 4.8 billion, compared with 9M24, reflecting a 5.7%, or AR$2.0 billion, increase in gross written premiums in real terms and an 8.6%, or AR$1.5 billion, decline in general expenses, partially offset by a 37.1%, or AR$2.1 billion, increase in claims paid.

Figures for 3Q24 were restated to reflect the implementation of IFRS17 in 4Q24.

In accordance with the implementation of IFRS 17, the Company: i) identified, recognized, and measured each group of insurance contracts and each insurance acquisition cash flow assets in this category as if IFRS 17 had always been applied; ii) derecognized existing balances that would not have existed under IFRS 17; iii) recognized any resulting net difference in equity; and iv) reclassified certain items between administrative and personnel expenses and result from insurance activities to comply with IFRS 17 requirements.

QoQ, Gross written premiums declined 3.2%, while non-credit related policies fell 7.5%. YoY, Gross written premiums, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, decreased 8.5%, while non-credit-related policies decreased 16.9%. Claims paid, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, increased 37.3%, or AR$841.0 million, QoQ and increased 20.4%, or AR$525.5 million, YoY.

The Company is focusing its cross-selling strategy on clients with active products across its financial, insurance, and assistance businesses, prioritizing offerings with higher perceived value, such as auto, life, and home insurance. These products carry higher premiums, offer attractive margins, and strengthen its value proposition to customers.

The **Combined ratio** was 67.7% in 3Q25, compared to 63.3% in 2Q25 and 64.8% in 3Q24. The QoQ performance is explained by a 3.2% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms, and a 37.3% increase in claims paid, partially offset by a 10.6% decline in general expenses. The YoY performance reflects an 8.5% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms, and a 20.4% increase in claims paid, while general expenses decreased by 15.6%.

Non-interest expenses & Efficiency

Personnel, Administrative Expenses & D&A (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY	9M25	9M24	% Chg.
Personnel Expenses	**-75,518.2**	**-80,270.5**	**-76,348.8**	**-81,742.0**	**-88,080.9**	**-5.9%**	**-14.3%**	**-232,137.5**	**-276,015.5**	**-15.9%**
Administrative expenses	**-50,056.1**	**-47,840.3**	**-46,472.7**	**-60,045.8**	**-51,988.3**	**4.6%**	**-3.7%**	**-144,369.1**	**-152,574.4**	**-5.4%**
Directors' and Statutory Auditors' Fees	-1,321.6	-1,418.5	-1,126.8	-1,670.9	-1,517.5	-6.8%	-12.9%	-3,866.8	-4,475.1	-13.6%
Other Professional Fees	-5,231.2	-4,163.6	-4,915.5	-6,912.9	-6,378.7	25.6%	-18.0%	-14,310.3	-19,299.5	-25.9%
Advertising and Publicity	-3,761.7	-4,382.3	-2,793.4	-8,837.0	-5,059.9	-14.2%	-25.7%	-10,937.4	-11,781.6	-7.2%
Taxes	-11,872.0	-11,633.7	-11,387.2	-13,050.3	-11,469.7	2.0%	3.5%	-34,892.8	-35,947.6	-2.9%
Third Parties Services	-7,086.1	-6,992.2	-7,238.7	-8,964.4	-7,351.9	1.3%	-3.6%	-21,317.0	-22,536.9	-5.4%
Other	-20,783.6	-19,250.1	-19,011.1	-20,610.3	-20,210.7	8.0%	2.8%	-59,044.8	-58,533.8	0.9%
Total Personnel & Administrative Expenses ("P&A")	**-125,574.4**	**-128,110.8**	**-122,821.5**	**-141,787.8**	**-140,069.2**	**-2.0%**	**-10.3%**	**-376,506.7**	**-428,589.9**	**-12.2%**
D&A	-17,287.1	-16,595.9	-16,031.3	-16,568.1	-16,197.8	4.2%	6.7%	-49,914.3	-47,566.8	4.9%
Total P&A and D&A	**-142,861.5**	**-144,706.7**	**-138,852.8**	**-158,355.9**	**-156,267.0**	**-1.3%**	**-8.6%**	**-426,420.9**	**-476,156.7**	**-10.4%**
Total Employees[1]	3,362.0	3,399	3,442	3,456	3,542	-1.1%	-5.1%			
Bank Branches	130	130	130	130	131	0.0%	-0.8%			
Efficiency Ratio	**95.8%**	**60.9%**	**59.6%**	**63.8%**	**64.1%**			**68.8%**	**45.8%**	

1. Total Employees reported include temporary employees

Personnel expenses amounted to AR$75.5 billion in 3Q25, decreasing 5.9% QoQ, and 14.3% YoY. The QoQ and YoY declines reflect a structural shift in cost dynamics and the ongoing impact of efficiency measures implemented across the organization. Headcount decreased 1.1% QoQ and 5.1% YoY.

In 9M25, personnel expenses totaled AR$232.1 billion, a 15.9% decrease compared to AR$276.0 billion in the same period of 2024. This significant reduction reflects the full-year impact of the Company's efficiency efforts and its continued focus on streamlining operations and maintaining a leaner cost base.

Personnel Expenses in 3Q25 include AR$6.0 billion in severance and early retirement charges compared to AR$7.0 billion, AR$5.1 billion, AR$12.9 billion and AR$9.6 billion in 2Q25, 1Q25, 4Q24 and 3Q24, respectively.

At the close of 3Q25, total headcount stood at 3,362 employees, a reduction of 5.1% YoY, or 180 employees, and 1.1% QoQ, or 37 employees. Looking at the Company's subsidiaries: i) the Bank's headcount declined 1.3% QoQ (39 employees) and 5.1% YoY (158 employees); ii) the Insurance business saw a reduction of 9 employees QoQ and 26 employees YoY; and iii) IOL's staff increased by 15 employees QoQ and 24 employees YoY reflecting continued investment in this strategic growth platform.

Employees breakdown

	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	QoQ	YoY
Bank	2,941	2,980	3,012	3,024	3,099	-1.3%	-5.1%
Insurance	131	140	147	157	157	-6.4%	-16.6%
IOL	180	165	162	158	156	9.1%	15.4%
SAM	11	11	12	12	12	0.0%	-8.3%
Cordial Servicios	59	62	65	66	75	-4.8%	-21.3%
Other	40	41	44	39	43	-2.4%	-7.0%
Total Employees	**3,362**	**3,399**	**3,442**	**3,456**	**3,542**	**-1.1%**	**-5.1%**

*Other includes 33, 35, 37, 32 and 36 employees of Mila as of September 30, 2025, June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, respectively.

The following table outlines the wage increases in the banking business over recent years, as established under the bargaining agreement between Argentine banks and the national banking labor union:

Month since increase applies	Salary Increase
2018	**37.6%**
2019	**43.3%**
2020	**36.1%**
2021	**51.0%**
2022	**94.1%**
2023	**211.4%**
2024	**117.8%**
1Q25	8.5%
2Q25	6.0%
3Q25	6.0%

Administrative expenses increased 4.6% QoQ but decreased 3.7% YoY to AR$50.1 billion.

The QoQ increase was mainly driven by a 25.6%, or AR$1.1 billion, increase in Other professional fees, partially offset by a 14.2%, or AR$ 620.6 million, declines in Advertising & Publicity expenses. The previous quarter included elevated marketing spend associated with the Bank's new commercial positioning campaigns.

The YoY decline was mainly driven by decreases of: i) 25.7%, or AR$1.3 billion, in Advertising & Publicity, and ii) 18.0%, or AR$1.1 billion, in other professional fees. These reductions were partially offset by increases of: i) 3.5%, or AR$402.3 million, in taxes, and ii) 2.8%, or AR$572.9 million, in Other expenses mainly related to security, energy and maintenance expenses, among others.

Depreciation and impairment of assets increased by 4.2%, or AR$691.2 million, QoQ and 6.7%, or AR$1.1 billion, YoY. The efficiency ratio was 95.8% in 3Q25, compared with 64.1% in 3Q24 and 60.9% in 2Q25. The QoQ performance reflects a 37.2% decrease in revenues, mainly due to the decline in net financial income during the quarter following the trend already described. This was partially offset by a 1.3% reduction in personnel, administrative expenses, and D&A, reflecting continued disciplined cost management and ongoing structural initiatives across the organization. The YoY performance reflects a 37.9% decrease in revenues, while personnel, administrative expenses, and D&A decreased 8.6%.

In 9M25, personnel and administrative expenses declined 12.2% compared to 9M24, reflecting the successful execution of the cost-control initiatives and ongoing structural adjustments.

The efficiency ratio in 9M25 was 68.8%, impacted by 3Q25 reduction in financial margin, and is compared to 45.8% in 9M24, which had been positively impacted by extraordinarily high investment portfolio gains.

Other Operating Income & Turnover Tax

Other Income, Net (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**1Q25**	**4Q24**	**3Q24**	**% Change QoQ**	**% Change YoY**
Other Operating Income	14,316.4	13,217.7	13,406.9	11,745.3	13,466.7	8.3%	6.3%
Other Expenses	-16,559.9	-21,340.0	-12,763.1	-25,074.4	-25,808.7	-22.4%	-35.8%
Subtotal	**-2,243.5**	**-8,122.2**	**643.8**	**-13,329.1**	**-12,342.0**	**na**	**na**
Turnover tax	-30,235.5	-26,954.8	-25,203.4	-23,971.3	-17,469.6	12.2%	73.1%
Total	-32,479.0	-35,077.1	-24,559.5	-37,300.5	-29,811.6	-7.4%	8.9%

In 3Q25, **Other Operating Income/Loss, net** (excluding the turnover tax) amounted to a loss of AR$ 2.2 billion, compared to a Loss of AR$ 8.1 billion in 2Q25 and a loss of AR$ 12.3 billion in 3Q24. The sequential improvement reflects easier comps as the previous quarter included a loss from the sale of non-core properties in the quarter.

Turnover tax totaled AR$ 30.3 billion in 3Q25, increasing 12.7% QoQ and 73.8% YoY, mainly due to higher taxable interest income in the quarter resulting from the increase in loan portfolio interest income.

In January 2020, January 2023, and January 2024, the tax authorities of the City of Buenos Aires (CABA), the Province of Mendoza, and the Province of Buenos Aires (PBA), respectively, began imposing the Turnover Tax ("IIBB") on income derived from securities and instruments issued by the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA), specifically Leliqs/Notaliqs and Repo transactions.

The Central Bank initiated declaratory actions of certainty before the tax authorities of CABA and Mendoza, challenging the constitutionality of these measures, and is also preparing similar action in PBA. The Bank argues that these taxes directly and severely affect the purposes and functions assigned to the Central Bank, significantly altering the execution of national monetary and financial policy. This is in clear contradiction to the provisions of the National Constitution and the BCRA's Organic Charter, which grants the Central Bank the authority to issue instruments aimed at regulating monetary policy and achieving financial and exchange rate stability.

Through the enacted laws, provincial governments have exceeded their powers by taxing these monetary policy instruments, whose regulation, implementation, and/or use fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Central Bank. This directly impacts the immunity principle of national government policy, as these revenues are not subject to local taxation due to their immunity or non-taxable status. Both municipalities and provinces lack the tax authority to impose levies on financial instruments issued by the National Government.

In line with the actions taken by the Central Bank, the Argentine Banking Association (ABA), the Argentine Bankers' Association (ADEBA), and the majority of financial institutions operating in these provinces have also filed constitutional challenges against these regulations, which are still pending resolution by the Supreme Court of Justice.

Based on the above, the Bank considers that the arguments supporting the non-taxability of these instruments are solid and supported by expert opinions from both internal and external specialists. The Bank estimates that the probability of a favorable ruling is high. Consequently, the Bank has ceased paying the tax on income generated by Leliqs and Repo transactions in CABA since April 2023 and on Repo transactions in PBA since January 2024.

On September 30, 2023, Law No. 6655 was published in the City of Buenos Aires, establishing a reduction of the Turnover Tax rate to 0% or 2.85% for Central Bank repo transactions and securities, subject to regulation and contingent on the effective transfer of revenue-sharing funds or agreements reached with the National Government.

As of September 30, 2025, the Bank has received tax assessments from AGIP (the City of Buenos Aires Tax Authority) for the period June to August 2023. Accordingly, the Bank has recorded a contingency provision totaling Ps. 33,919,325.

Finally, regarding the dispute in the Province of Mendoza, following the publication of General Resolution (ATM Mendoza) No. 70/2024 and the provisions of Article 17, the Bank requested acceptance of the determined amounts, a reduction of the penalty to the legal minimum, and proceeded with payment of the claimed amounts totaling Ps. 7,178,051. This settlement was formally accepted by the tax authority through Administrative Resolutions No. 198 and 533 of 2024. On August 11, 2025, the Bank received notification from the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (CSJN) regarding the termination of the process as a result of the Bank's withdrawal of the case, thereby closing the matter.

Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency

The **result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency in 3Q25** was a loss of AR$29.2 billion, improving from losses of AR$31.2 billion in 2Q25 and AR$59.8 billion in 3Q24. The QoQ and YoY improvements primarily reflect a slower pace of inflation, which decelerated to 6.0% in 3Q25 from 12.1% in 3Q24, and a 17.0% QoQ and 12.4% YoY reduction in net monetary assets.

Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency						**% Change**	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**1Q25**	**4Q24**	**3Q24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	-29,179.1	-31,182.5	-47,038.4	-42,569.9	-59,926.6	-6.4%	-51.3%
Total	**-29,179.1**	**-31,182.5**	**-47,038.4**	**-42,569.9**	**-59,926.6**	**-6.4%**	**-51.3%**

Other comprehensive income, net of tax

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) recorded a loss of AR$1.6 billion in 3Q25, compared to a loss of AR$5.6 billion in 2Q25 and a gain of AR$1.8 billion in 3Q24. The 3Q25 OCI loss primarily reflects the mark-to-market valuation of government securities held at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

As of September 30, 2025, the Other Comprehensive Income Reserve related to financial instruments stood at AR$12,684.0 million compared to a reserve of AR$ 947.0 million as of December 31, 2024 (measured in currency of December 31, 2024).

Attributable Comprehensive Income for 3Q25 was a loss of AR$51.9 billion, compared to a gain of AR$8.8 billion in 2Q25 and a gain of AR$13.5 billion in 3Q24.

Income tax

The tax reform passed by Congress in December 2017 and the amendment to Income Tax Law No. 20,628 (the "Income Tax Law") enacted in December 2019, introduced provisions allowing the deduction of losses arising from exposures to changes in the purchasing power of the currency, subject to certain inflation thresholds. Under these rules, inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) issued by the INDEC must exceed the following thresholds for each fiscal year to permit such deductions: 55% in 2018, 30% in 2019 and 15% in 2020. For 2021 and subsequent periods, inflation must exceed 100% over a cumulative 3-year period to qualify for the deduction of inflation losses. In 2018, the 55% threshold was not met. However, in 2019, inflation widely exceeded 30%, enabling the recognition of inflation-related losses in the income tax provision starting that year. This change significantly reduced the income tax expense compared to prior years.

In June 2021, a new income tax rate structure was introduced, establishing three tax brackets based on the accumulated taxable net income, adjusted annually according to the CPI. The new income tax rates are as follows: i) 25% for accumulated taxable income of up to AR$7.6 million; ii) 30% for taxable income of up to AR$76 million; and iii) 35% for taxable income exceeding AR$76 million. This revised structure is applicable for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

Additionally, since income tax is calculated on a subsidiary-by-subsidiary basis, tax losses in one legal entity cannot be offset against tax gains in another legal entity.

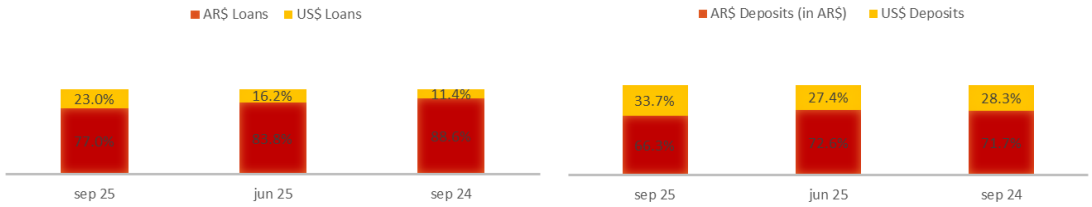
In 3Q25, the Company recorded a tax gain of AR$29.9 billion, compared to tax gain of AR$205.3 million in 2Q25 and a tax charge of AR$2.4 billion in 3Q24. The income tax line reflects the net effect of the income tax provision at both the Bank level and other subsidiaries.

Balance sheet

The table below shows the **evolution of the balance sheet in real terms** over the past five quarters:

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	sep 25	jun25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	QoQ	YoY
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	1,759,383.1	1,159,433.9	963,604.2	796,410.2	1,017,845.6	51.7%	72.9%
Secuities at fair value through profit or loss	154,067.9	191,529.2	207,866.0	321,176.4	319,282.2	-19.6%	-51.7%
Derivatives	5,098.5	7,632.5	4,262.2	5,644.4	2,314.8	-33.2%	120.3%
Repo transactions	503.5	-	3,428.8	-	26,768.3	na	na
Other financial assets	121,233.1	41,607.6	53,422.1	36,550.7	61,920.7	191.4%	95.8%
Loans and other financings	3,265,035.4	3,053,452.0	2,695,909.4	2,646,867.1	2,073,311.6	6.9%	57.5%
Other securities	960,323.6	1,244,985.5	1,486,819.8	1,029,147.5	1,012,335.9	-22.9%	-5.1%
Financial assets in guarantee	673,494.9	216,741.8	132,998.5	221,153.8	251,387.2	210.7%	167.9%
Current Income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	na	na
Investments in equity instruments	6,627.3	5,464.0	4,236.9	866.9	1,821.8	21.3%	263.8%
Property, plant and equipment	121,458.3	122,498.4	121,586.7	124,328.3	132,310.6	-0.8%	-8.2%
Property investments	87,086.6	87,336.9	95,826.4	95,906.5	113,695.1	-0.3%	-23.4%
Intangible Assets	207,419.1	201,842.3	199,038.1	202,478.7	188,398.9	2.8%	10.1%
Deferred tax assets	56,041.6	20,210.1	7,366.5	2,092.6	2,200.9	177.3%	2446.3%
Other non-financial assets	40,327.4	41,687.9	51,042.1	43,349.5	49,614.2	-3.3%	-18.7%
Total assets	**7,458,100.3**	**6,394,422.2**	**6,027,407.7**	**5,525,972.4**	**5,253,207.8**	**16.6%**	**42.0%**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity							
Deposits:	5,059,808.6	4,405,485.0	4,167,426.0	3,870,551.6	3,625,345.7	14.9%	39.6%
Non-financial public sector	161,318.2	169,599.7	149,274.4	176,492.3	173,645.7	-4.9%	-7.1%
Financial sector	657.3	300.2	261.3	226.0	148.9	119.0%	341.4%
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	4,897,833.2	4,235,585.2	4,017,890.3	3,693,833.3	3,451,551.0	15.6%	41.9%
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	13,291.6	-	3,074.9	-	480.9	na	na
Derivatives	-	-	29.9	2,115.0	72.8	na	na
Repo transactions	386,339.2	58,875.3	35,194.3	41,422.9	152,102.2	556.2%	na
Other financial liabilities	204,914.1	188,949.6	199,398.9	202,689.8	180,968.7	8.4%	13.2%
Financing received from Central Bank and others	360,207.9	90,851.8	80,569.3	47,930.1	35,075.4	296.5%	927.0%
Medium Term Notes	261,751.4	381,263.0	250,108.3	62,395.3	29,459.7	-31.3%	na
Provisions	42,780.6	46,478.8	46,874.4	49,521.8	65,901.2	-8.0%	-35.1%
Deferred tax liabilities	2,800.9	1,995.7	2,188.3	3,863.5	21,304.5	40.3%	-86.9%
Other non-financial liabilities	180,515.2	224,299.1	220,677.6	234,472.6	168,067.2	-19.5%	7.4%
Total liabilities	**6,515,018.1**	**5,403,511.6**	**5,015,143.2**	**4,521,342.3**	**4,281,171.9**	20.6%	52.2%
Attributable Shareholders' equity	**942,328.2**	**988,591.6**	**1,010,248.0**	**1,003,302.2**	**970,844.5**	-4.7%	-2.9%
Non Controlling Interest	754.0	2,319.0	2,016.5	1,327.9	1,191.4	-67.5%	-36.7%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**7,458,100.3**	**6,394,422.2**	**6,027,407.7**	**5,525,972.4**	**5,253,207.8**	**16.6%**	**42.0%**

The charts below show the evolution of loans and deposits broken down by currency:



Total Assets increased 16.6% QoQ and 42.0% YoY, reaching AR$7,458.1 billion as of September 30, 2025. The QoQ performance was primarily driven by: i) a 6.8%, or AR$208.1 billion, increase in Net Loans, and ii) a 14.1%, or AR$186.4 billion, increase in Government securities, as the additional reserve requirement imposed by the Central Bank was allowed to be met with government securities purchased in the primary market. Additionally, cash and due from banks rose 51.7%, reflecting higher minimum cash reserve requirements in AR$, in line with prevailing market and regulatory conditions. While the loan expansion opportunity remains unchanged; loan growth temporarily moderated during 3Q25, in line with industry trend, impacted by a more challenging macro environment ahead of mid-term elections, marked by elevated interest rates, tight liquidity, and stricter credit origination policies. Despite this temporary slowdown, the Company continues to prioritize loan portfolio expansion as macroeconomic conditions normalize, consistent with its near-term strategy for 2025 and 2026.

Total loans as a percentage of total assets stood at 43.6% as of September 30, 2025, up 430 basis points from 39.3% in 3Q24 and down 400 basis points from 47.6% in 2Q25.

The YoY increase reflects the sustained loan growth and higher minimum cash reserve requirements in both AR$ and US$, largely driven by higher US$ deposits. In addition, higher investment portfolio also contributed to this performance.

The **leverage ratio** (Assets to Shareholders' Equity) increased to 7.9x, up 140 bps QoQ, from 6.5x as of June 30, 2025, and increased 260 bps YoY, from 5.4x as of September 30, 2024. Higher reserves requirements imposed by the Central Bank resulted in an increase in deposits and therefore in leverage.

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

Assets Evolution

	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY
Cash and due from banks	1,759,383	1,159,434	963,604	796,410	1,017,846	51.7%	72.9%
Securities Issued by the Central Bank (includes Bopreal)	69,577	66,677	1,312	1,259	2,094	4.3%	na
Repo transactions	504	0	3,429	0	26,768	na	na
Government Securities	1,510,022	1,323,643	1,573,485	1,324,195	1,302,497	14.1%	15.9%
Loans & Leasing, net	3,251,071	3,042,928	2,686,829	2,637,104	2,066,024	6.8%	57.4%
Property, Plant & Equipments	121,458	122,498	121,587	124,328	132,311	-0.8%	-8.2%
Other & Intangible[1]	746,086	679,241	677,163	642,676	705,669	9.8%	5.7%
Total Assets	**7,458,100**	**6,394,422**	**6,027,408**	**5,525,972**	**5,253,208**	**16.6%**	**42.0%**

1. Other & intangible includes Intangible assets, Deferred tax assets, financial assets in guarantee and other assets.

Investment Portfolio
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	**2,545.9**	**29,694.5**	**1,311.8**	**1,258.9**	**2,094.0**
AR$ Leliq	-	-	-	-	537.3
Bopreal	2,545.9	29,694.5	1,311.8	1,258.9	1,556.7
Government Securities	**1,009,044.5**	**1,278,337.3**	**1,554,655.3**	**1,193,990.3**	**1,228,309.1**
AR$	883,014.9	1,269,938.8	1,407,033.2	1,130,180.2	1,198,041.7
US$ Linked/US$	126,029.6	8,398.5	147,622.0	63,810.1	30,267.3
Corporate Securities	**109,428.4**	**133,946.8**	**142,955.6**	**155,941.5**	**103,036.8**
AR$	73,716.9	97,961.9	104,293.2	109,979.5	71,372.1
US$ Linked/US$	35,711.5	35,984.9	38,662.4	45,962.1	31,664.7
Gov Sec. in Guarantee	**500,977.2**	**45,306.1**	**18,829.7**	**130,204.2**	**74,187.7**
AR$	383,084.9	19,318.9	18,829.7	129,852.3	73,882.2
US$ Linked/US$	117,892.3	25,987.2	-	352.0	305.5
Bopreal. in Guarantee	**67,030.9**	**36,982.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Repo transactions with Central Bank	**503.5**	**-**	**3,428.8**	**-**	**26,768.3**
Total	**1,689,530.4**	**1,524,267.1**	**1,721,181.1**	**1,481,395.0**	**1,434,395.8**
AR$	1,340,320.3	1,387,219.6	1,533,584.9	1,370,011.9	1,370,601.6
US$ Linked/US$	349,210.2	137,047.6	187,596.2	111,383.1	63,794.2

As of September 30, 2025, June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024, the main holdings of Government Securities were:

Goverment Securities breakdown
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24
Dual (interest rate)	305,003.9	292,955.5	309,918.8	-	-
Dual (currency)	-	-	-	829.0	26,231.3
US$	117,892.3	25,987.2	-	352.0	305.5
Dollar linked	54,425.0	-	-	-	-
Lecer	-	-	4.7	-	-
Boncer[1]	718,661.8	695,452.2	721,188.6	771,753.2	718,131.9
Treasury Bonds (Fixed interest rate)	6,488.0	70,778.9	153,817.7	91,853.4	346.3
Treasury Bonds (Badlar)	3,662.9	3,824.5	4,038.1	4,412.2	6,366.4
Lecap	300,317.1	225,887.9	375,598.1	444,010.1	547,256.2
Bopreal[2]	69,576.8	66,676.9	1,311.8	1,258.9	1,556.7
Others	3,570.7	8,757.1	8,919.1	10,984.9	3,859.3
Total	**1,579,598.5**	**1,390,320.3**	**1,574,796.7**	**1,325,453.5**	**1,304,053.5**

1. Boncer includes AR$312 billion of Boncer in Guarantee as of September 30, 2025
2. Bopreal includes AR$67 billion of Bopreal in Guarantee as of September 30, 2025

Loan portfolio

The gross loan portfolio (loans and financial leases, excluding other financings) amounted to AR$3,406.0 billion as of September 30, 2025, increasing 151.0% since March 31, 2024, significantly outpacing the industry's 136% growth over the same period. QoQ, the portfolio expanded 7.9%, again exceeding the 7.5% growth recorded by the industry. On a YoY basis, loan growth stood at 61.0%, similar to the industry's 62.7% growth. The Company's loan-centric strategy remains unchanged. However, loan growth decelerated in the quarter, reflecting a challenging macro environment ahead of mid-term elections, characterized by elevated interest rates, tight liquidity and higher regulatory reserve requirements, and adoption of more stringent credit origination policies. Despite this temporary slowdown, the Company continues to prioritize the expansion of its loan portfolio as macroeconomic conditions normalize, consistent with its medium-term strategy for 2025 and 2026. The QoQ increase in the loan book was particularly supported by commercial loans, while retail loan growth moderated due to the implementation of more stringent underwriting policies.

Total Loans & Leasing portfolio, excluding other financings, amounted to AR$3,251.1 billion as of September 30, 2025, increasing 146.9% since March 31, 2024, 6.8% QoQ and 57.4% YoY.

The AR$ loan portfolio totaled AR$2,623.8 billion, down 0.8% QoQ, but increased 40.0% YoY and 114.7% since March 31, 2024.

US$-denominated loans reached US$572.4 million as of September 30, 2025, up 41.6% QoQ, 203.7% YoY, and 538.3% since March 31, 2024, reflecting rising demand from corporate clients and outpacing industry growth when compared with March 31, 2024.

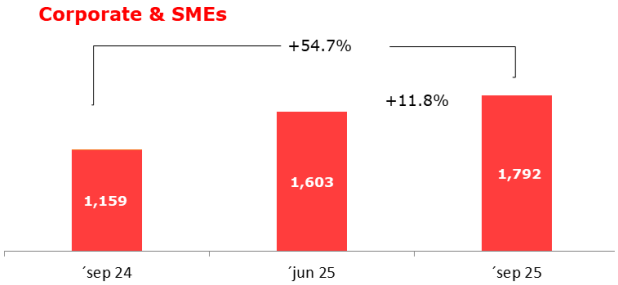
Off balance sheet guarantees (denominated in AR$ and/or US$) granted to customers amounted to AR$128.0 billion as of September 30, 2025, decreasing 10.4% QoQ and 31.9% YoY, reflecting the Bank's strategy to prioritize on-balance credit origination.

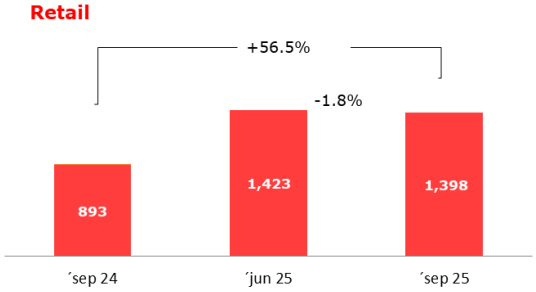
Total financing (including loans and financial leases and off-balance sheet guarantees granted to customers) amounted to AR$3,534.0 billion, increasing 7.1% QoQ and 53.4% YoY.

The table below outlines the evolution of the loan book in real terms over the past five quarters, broken down by product. QoQ inflation was 6.0% while YoY inflation reached 31.8%.

Total Financing Portfolio	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY
To the non-financial public sector	**4,638.5**	**7,294.4**	**5,438.6**	**3,941.7**	**3,962.5**	**-36.4%**	**17.1%**
To the financial sector	**86,879.5**	**28,162.8**	**10,158.6**	**24,889.2**	**15,287.5**	**208.5%**	**468.3%**
To the non-financial private sector and foreign residents (before allowances):	**3,213,190.0**	**3,032,012.9**	**2,672,407.5**	**2,592,608.9**	**2,031,844.3**	**6.0%**	**58.1%**
Overdrafts	196,915.2	214,222.3	134,040.6	97,614.9	274,008.9	-8.1%	-28.1%
Promissory notes	698,667.1	812,489.6	712,937.2	765,467.0	576,443.0	-14.0%	21.2%
Mortgage loans	344,007.9	340,739.1	329,236.1	324,456.8	239,060.4	1.0%	43.9%
Automobile and other secured loans	261,023.5	271,490.5	261,586.7	231,610.5	174,809.6	-3.9%	49.3%
Personal loans	455,624.8	458,691.2	445,153.0	348,469.9	230,615.4	-0.7%	97.6%
Credit card loans	363,513.1	369,762.2	355,132.0	339,427.5	261,480.3	-1.7%	39.0%
Foreign trade loans & US$ loans	744,699.2	490,163.9	367,218.4	434,768.7	224,027.0	51.9%	232.4%
Others	148,739.2	74,454.2	67,103.6	50,793.7	51,399.6	99.8%	189.4%
Less: allowances for loan losses	-153,425.2	-113,878.4	-83,346.0	-59,054.6	-48,568.6	34.7%	215.9%
Total Loans, net	**3,151,282.8**	**2,953,591.8**	**2,604,658.7**	**2,562,385.3**	**2,002,525.7**	**6.7%**	**57.4%**
Receivables from financial leases	98,094.3	87,647.8	80,581.2	72,971.1	61,961.8	11.9%	58.3%
Accrued interest and adjustments	3,226.3	2,624.1	2,343.7	2,490.8	2,221.5	22.9%	45.2%
Less: allowances	-1,532.4	-935.5	-754.8	-742.9	-685.3	63.8%	123.6%
Total Loan & Financial Leases, net	**3,251,071.0**	**3,042,928.2**	**2,686,828.8**	**2,637,104.3**	**2,066,023.7**	**6.8%**	**57.4%**
Total Loan & Financial Leases (before allowances)	**3,406,028.6**	**3,157,742.1**	**2,770,929.5**	**2,696,901.8**	**2,115,277.6**	**7.9%**	**61.0%**
Off balance sheet guarantees granted to customers	**127,986.7**	**142,855.6**	**152,625.4**	**214,432.8**	**187,920.1**	**-10.4%**	**-31.9%**
Total Financing	**3,534,015.3**	**3,300,597.7**	**2,923,555.0**	**2,911,334.6**	**2,303,197.7**	**7.1%**	**53.4%**

The charts below show the QoQ evolution of the gross loan book in real terms broken down by commercial and retail customers (in Ps. billion):





The Commercial portfolio (including Small Businesses, SMEs, Middle Market, and Large companies) increased 11.8% sequentially, driven by higher foreign trade loans and leasing. The Retail loan portfolio declined 1.8% QoQ, reflecting the implementation of more stringent underwriting policies and higher interest rates in a challenging environment ahead of the mid-term elections. As a result, commercial loans represented 56% and retail loans represented 44% of the total loan portfolio.

Risk management

Atomization of the loan portfolio

As a result of its risk management policies, the Company has a diversified and atomized portfolio. The top 10, 50 and 100 borrowers in the quarter represented 10%, 23% and 30% of total loans, respectively remaining well-atomized and within Company´s established portfolio limits.

Loan portfolio atomization	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24
%Top10	10%	8%	8%	10%	14%
%Top50	23%	19%	18%	23%	28%
%Top100	30%	26%	25%	30%	36%

Loan Portfolio breakdown by economic activity

Business Sector	3Q25 Share	2Q25 Share	3Q24 Share
Families and individuals	40.4%	43.8%	38.9%
Agribusiness	8.8%	8.0%	8.7%
Food & Beverages	6.0%	5.6%	7.1%
Oil, Gas & Mining	4.4%	2.6%	2.2%
Transport	3.3%	3.3%	2.3%
Wine	3.3%	2.7%	3.2%
Home appliance	3.0%	1.9%	2.2%
IT & Communications	2.9%	3.1%	6.0%
Construction & Public Works	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%
Automobile	2.3%	2.0%	1.2%
Machinery & Equipment	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
Financial Services	2.3%	2.5%	4.3%
Pharmaceutical	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%
Utilities	1.7%	3.4%	4.5%
Chemicals and plastics	1.6%	2.2%	2.2%
Textile	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%
Others	12.0%	11.1%	9.3%

Notes: Loan portfolio balances include off balance guarantees granted to customers and other financings.

"Others" includes more than 20 sectors with less than 1% each.

Collateralized Loan Portfolio

The chart below shows the evolution of the commercial loan portfolio broken down by collateralized and unsecured, in each commercial customer segment:

Loan portfolio collateral	Small Businesses	SMEs & Middle Market	Large	Total
Collateralized Portfolio	39%	39%	16%	22%
Unsecured Portfolio	61%	61%	84%	78%

As of September 30, 2025, 22% of the commercial loan portfolio was collateralized, while 63% of the commercial non-performing loan portfolio was collateralized.

In the Personal and Business Banking portfolio:

- Loans to payroll and pension clients accounted for 52% of the total retail loan portfolio,
- Collateralized retail loans to open market customers accounted for 55% of the total Retail loan Portfolio, mainly car loans,
- Personal loans granted to payroll and pension customers reached 88% of total personal loans, measured at the moment of origination, and
- Credit cards volumes granted to payroll and pension customers reached 58% of total credit cards volumes.

Funding

Total funding, which includes deposits, other sources of funding such as financing from other financial institutions and medium-term notes, as well as attributable shareholders' equity, increased 16.7% QoQ and 42.0% YoY in real terms. The QoQ growth reflects the following increases: (i) 14.9%, or AR$654.3 billion, in deposits, mainly driven by a 30.9% increase in US$ deposits, followed by a 4.8% increase in AR$ deposits; and (ii) 296.5%, or AR$269.4 billion, in financing from other financial institutions, mainly reflecting the disbursement of a new credit line from the Inter-American Investment Corporation ("IDB Invest") of US$179 million, aimed at expanding SME financing. These positive effects were partially offset by a 31.3%, or AR$119.5 billion, decline in medium-term notes due to the amortization of Classes H, J, and K, although partially compensated by the issuance of new Classes S and T during the quarter. Attributable Shareholder´s equity declined 4.7%, or AR$ 46.3 billion, QoQ.

Foreign currency funding (measured in US$) increased 36.3% QoQ and 82.2% YoY. The QoQ performance primarily reflects a 30.9%, or US$295 million, increase in US$ deposits, the US$ 179 million facility received under the IDB credit line, and the issuance of new U.S. dollar-denominated corporate notes, Classes S and T.

Funding & Other Liabilities (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY
Deposits							
Non-Financial Public Sector	**161,318.2**	**169,599.7**	**149,274.4**	**176,492.3**	**173,645.7**	**-4.9%**	**-7.1%**
Financial Sector	**657.3**	**300.2**	**261.3**	**226.0**	**148.9**		
Non-Financial Private Sector and Foreign Residents							
Checking Accounts	400,770.6	384,544.7	411,117.9	470,861.6	376,144.7	4.2%	6.5%
Savings Accounts	799,026.9	868,263.3	742,597.4	870,533.2	857,566.8	-8.0%	-6.8%
Time Deposits - Individuals and Companies	884,751.0	678,921.2	657,952.7	643,685.0	504,371.1	30.3%	75.4%
Wholesale Funding	2,813,284.7	2,303,856.0	2,206,222.3	1,708,753.6	1,713,468.4	22.1%	64.2%
Special Checking Accounts	1,881,177.3	1,943,397.2	1,623,744.2	1,187,711.2	1,352,257.9	-3.2%	39.1%
Time Deposits	765,115.2	207,439.6	355,946.4	245,683.3	186,821.7	268.8%	309.5%
Others[1]	166,992.2	153,019.2	226,531.7	275,359.2	174,388.8	9.1%	-4.2%
Total Deposits	**5,059,808.6**	**4,405,485.0**	**4,167,426.0**	**3,870,551.6**	**3,625,345.7**	**14.9%**	**39.6%**
Other Source of Funding							
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	13,291.6	0.0	3,074.9	0.0	480.9	na	2663.9%
Repo transactions	386,339.2	58,875.3	35,194.3	41,422.9	152,102.2	556.2%	na
Other financial liabilities	204,914.1	188,949.6	199,428.8	204,804.8	181,041.5	8.4%	13.2%
Financing received from Central Bank and others	360,207.9	90,851.8	80,569.3	47,930.1	35,075.4	296.5%	927.0%
Medium Term Notes	261,751.4	381,263.0	250,108.3	62,395.3	29,459.7	-31.3%	788.5%
Current Income tax liabilities	2,608.5	5,313.4	9,601.3	6,379.7	2,393.7	-50.9%	na
Provisions	42,780.6	46,478.8	46,874.4	49,521.8	65,901.2	-8.0%	-35.1%
Deferred tax liabilities	2,800.9	1,995.7	2,188.3	3,863.5	21,304.5	40.3%	-86.9%
Other non-financial liabilities	180,515.2	224,299.1	220,677.6	234,472.6	168,067.2	-19.5%	7.4%
Total Other Source of Funding	**1,455,209.5**	**998,026.6**	**847,717.2**	**650,790.7**	**655,826.3**	**45.8%**	**121.9%**
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	**942,328.2**	**988,591.6**	**1,010,248.0**	**1,003,302.2**	**970,844.5**	**-4.7%**	**-2.9%**
Total Funding	**7,457,346.3**	**6,392,103.2**	**6,025,391.2**	**5,524,644.5**	**5,252,016.4**	**16.7%**	**42.0%**

1. Includes Time Deposits with Early Withdrawal Option

Deposits

Total Deposits amounted to AR$5,059.8 billion, increasing 14.9% QoQ and 39.6% YoY in real terms. **Total private sector deposits** reached AR$ 4,897.8 billion, increasing 15.6% QoQ and 41.9% YoY in real terms.

The QoQ increase in deposits was mainly driven by the following increases: i) 22.1%, or AR$509.4 billion, in wholesale institutional funding; and ii) 30.3%, or AR$205.8 billion, in time deposits from individuals and companies. These were partially offset by 8.0%, or AR$69.2 billion, decrease in Saving accounts due to seasonality, following quarter-end inflows recorded in June, the month when the 13th salary is paid.

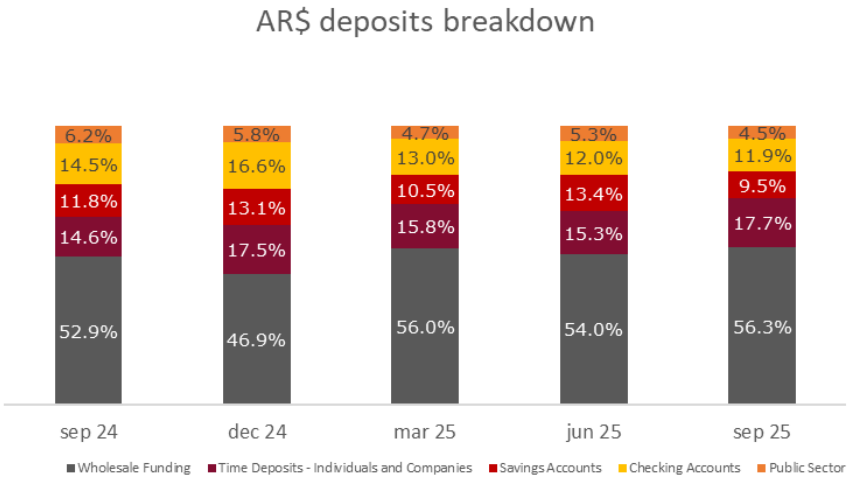
The YoY performance reflects the following increases: i) AR$1,099.8 billion, or 64.2%, in wholesale institutional funding; ii) AR$380.4 billion, or 75.4%, in time deposits from individuals and companies mainly driven by the Company's successful strategy of capturing US$ deposits in a context of stringent monetary policy; iii) AR$24.6 billion, or 6.5%, in checking accounts, reflecting higher transactional volumes from the Bank's commercial clients and early traction of remunerated account offerings to SMEs, in both dollars and AR$ deposits, and iv) AR$13.8 billion, or 4.5%, in AR$ savings accounts, supported by easing inflation and lower nominal interest rates which encouraged customers to maintain higher balances, together with initiatives launched by the Bank such as remunerated account to payroll customers. Additionally, the YoY comparison reflects a lower deposit base in 3Q24, when interest rates were still negative in real terms.

AR$ deposits totaled AR$3,354.5 billion, increasing 4.8% QoQ and 29.0% YoY in real terms.

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting						% Change	
AR$ Deposits	**sep 25**	**jun 25**	**mar 25**	**dec 24**	**sep 24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Non-Financial Public Sector	**148,983.4**	**169,154.1**	**148,849.8**	**165,320.3**	**162,297.0**	**-11.9%**	**-8.2%**
Financial Sector	657.2	300.2	261.2	225.6	148.9	**118.9%**	**341.3%**
Non-Financial Private Sector and Foreign Residents	**3,204,883.2**	**3,029,930.5**	**3,022,559.7**	**2,666,841.3**	**2,438,150.0**	**5.8%**	**31.4%**
Checking Accounts	400,770.6	384,544.7	411,117.9	470,861.6	376,144.7	4.2%	6.5%
Savings Accounts	320,285.3	428,421.6	331,612.1	370,253.6	306,522.4	-25.2%	4.5%
Time Deposits - Individuals and Companies	595,276.9	488,252.5	502,238.9	496,680.1	378,994.9	21.9%	57.1%
Wholesale Funding	1,888,550.4	1,728,711.6	1,777,590.7	1,329,046.0	1,376,487.9	9.2%	37.2%
Special Checking Accounts	1,248,407.5	1,473,650.0	1,214,665.6	828,440.9	1,023,133.3	- 15.3%	22.0%
Time Deposits	485,936.2	111,221.8	343,813.0	233,037.0	186,789.6	336.9%	160.2%
Others	154,206.7	143,839.9	219,112.1	267,568.0	166,565.0	7.2%	- 7.4%
Total AR$ Deposits	**3,354,523.8**	**3,199,384.8**	**3,171,670.7**	**2,832,387.2**	**2,600,595.9**	**4.8%**	**29.0%**

The QoQ performance in AR$ deposits was driven by the following increases: i) 9.2%, or AR$159.8 billion, in wholesale institutional funding, ii) 21.9%, or AR$107.0 billion, in time deposits from individuals and corporates, and iii) 4.2%, or AR$16.2 billion, in checking accounts from commercial customers. These effects were partially offset by a 25.2% decrease, or AR$108.1 billion, in savings accounts, as higher balances in the previous quarter reflected the typical end-of-quarter seasonality recorded in June. The YoY performance in AR$ Deposits was mainly explained by the following increases: i) 37.2%, or AR$512.1 billion, in wholesale institutional funding, ii) 57.1%, or AR$216.3 billion, in time deposits from individuals and corporates, iii) 6.5%, or AR$24.6 billion, in checking accounts supported by higher transactional volumes from commercial clients; and iv) 4.5%, or AR$13.8 billion, in savings accounts. The YoY performance in checking and savings accounts also reflects early positive impact of the remunerated account product launched in early April 2025 for payroll and SME customers.

The charts below illustrate the composition of deposits as of September 30, 2025, detailing the share of each product relative to total deposits.



1. As of September 30, 2025, non-or low-cost private sector demand deposits accounted for 21% of the Company's total AR$ deposit base, consisting of 9.5% in savings accounts and 11.9% in checking accounts. This compares to 23% of total deposits as of June 30, 2025, and 26% as of September 30, 2024.

Foreign currency deposits (measured in US$) amounted to US$1.2 billion, increasing 30.9% QoQ and 55.8% YoY, outperforming industry FX deposit growth, which increased 10.1% QoQ and 8.1% YoY. Growth reflects the successful remunerated account strategy implemented since the prior quarter to attract dollar-denominated deposits, among other initiatives launched in late 2024. As of September 30, 2025, FX deposits represented 34% of total deposits, compared to 27% as of June 30, 2025, and 28% as of September 30, 2024.

US$ Deposits						% Change	
(In millions of US$)	**sep 25**	**jun 25**	**mar 25**	**dec 24**	**sep 24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Total US$ Deposits	1,247.8	953.2	825.4	824.4	801.1	**30.9%**	**55.8%**

GRUPO SUPERVIELLE

As of September 30, 2025, total deposits represented 67.9% of Supervielle's total funding sources compared to 68.9% as of June 30, 2025, and 69.0% as of September 30, 2024.

Other sources of funding & Shareholder's equity

As of September 30, 2025, other sources of funding and shareholders' equity amounted to AR$2,397.5 billion, increasing 20.7% QoQ and 47.4% YoY.

The QoQ performance reflects a 45.8%, or AR$457.2 billion, increase in Other sources of funding, while Attributable Shareholders' equity decreased 4.7%, or AR$46.3 billion. The YoY performance is explained by an increase of 121.9%, or AR$799.4 billion, in Other Sources of funding, while Attributable Shareholders' equity decreased 2.9%, or AR$28.5 billion.

On September 16, 2025, the Company's main subsidiary, Banco Supervielle, and IDB Invest, signed an agreement along with other international entities, to open a credit line of up to approximately US$250 million. The objective of this facility is to expand financing availability for SMEs. As of September 30, 2025, the amount of US$ 179 million has been already disbursed by the lenders.

On August 26, 2025, the Bank issued its Class S Negotiable Obligations denominated in US$, for a total of US$16.3 million. These carry a 12-month maturity and a fixed interest rate of 6.75%, maturing on August 26, 2026. On the same date, the Bank issued its Class T Negotiable Obligations denominated in US$, for a total of US$5.0 million, with a 24-month maturity and a fixed interest rate of 8.00%, maturing on August 26, 2027.

As of September 30, 2025, longer-tenor Negotiable Obligations placed in the local capital markets represented 4% of total funding.

CER – UVA exposure

As of September 30, 2025, the Company's total net exposure to CER-UVA amounted to AR$1,129.3 billion, representing 120.6% of the Attributable Shareholders' Equity, compared to AR$1,095.6 billion, or 110.8%, as of June 30, 2025. Moreover, as of September 30, 2025 the Company held non-monetary assets totaling AR$433.7 billion and representing 46.3% of the Attributable Shareholders' Equity. These assets are adjusted for inflation on a monthly basis.

AR$ million	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24
Assets exposed to CER/UVA					
Loans	**421,795.1**	**414,714.1**	**394,054.8**	**372,961.5**	**275,280.8**
Mortgage Loans	344,007.9	340,739.1	329,236.0	324,456.7	239,060.3
Car Loans	72,576.6	68,736.2	59,816.8	43,320.3	27,029.6
Personal Loans	479.7	224.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Loans	2,753.6	3,159.0	3,459.5	3,814.6	8,242.5
Interest	1,977.2	1,855.3	1,542.5	1,369.9	948.4
Securities	**718,661.8**	**695,452.2**	**721,193.3**	**771,753.2**	**718,131.9**
BONCER/LECER	718,661.8	695,452.2	721,193.3	771,753.2	718,131.9
Total Assets	**1,140,456.8**	**1,110,166.3**	**1,115,248.1**	**1,144,714.8**	**993,412.7**
Liabilities exposed to CER/UVA					
Deposits	2,855.6	6,556.0	6,078.8	66,251.3	203,893.9
Savings accounts on Construction industry unemployment fund	8,270.6	7,947.8	6,951.3	6,237.2	5,854.5
Other Liabilities	10.4	24.7	15.1	212.0	266.4
Total Liabilities	**11,136.6**	**14,528.4**	**13,045.1**	**72,700.5**	**210,014.7**
Total Exposure to CER/UVA, net	**1,129,320.2**	**1,095,637.9**	**1,102,202.9**	**1,072,014.2**	**783,398.0**

Foreign currency exposure

The table below shows the foreign currency exposure as of the end of each reported period:

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (In thousands of US$)	**sep 25**	**jun 25**	**mar 25**	**dec 24**	**sep 24**
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	765,528	549,589	662,870	433,602	689,408
Secuities at fair value through profit or loss	89,933	71,932	165,722	119,281	66,087
Loans	569,493	400,484	400,865	353,888	198,750
Other Receivables from Financial Intermediation	11,778	22,368	7,995	5,406	7,055
Other Receivable from Financial Leases	-845	395	489	1,102	1,705
Other Assets	155,127	80,679	22,384	-	-
Other non-financial assets	9	131	16	6,377	5,902
Total assets	**1,591,022**	**1,125,578**	**1,260,342**	**919,656**	**968,908**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Deposits	1,247,811	953,175	1,033,905	824,305	865,372
Other financial liabilities	319,140	195,190	205,998	81,047	60,007
Other Liabilities	2,186	2,553	3,070	2,013	4,418
Total liabilities	**1,569,137**	**1,150,918**	**1,242,973**	**907,365**	**929,797**
Net Position on Balance	**21,886**	**-25,340**	**17,369**	**12,291**	**39,110**
Net Derivatives Position	**12,252**	**24,585**	**-31,096**	**6,340**	**-5,952**
Global Net Position	**34,137**	**-755**	**-13,727**	**18,630**	**33,158**

According to Central Bank regulations, non-financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 16 since January 2019 are not considered within the Global Net Position. The Global Net Position is limited to a 4% maximum long position.

Liquidity & reserve requirements

Loans to deposits ratio was 67.3% as of September 30, 2025, compared to 71.7% as of June 30, 2025, and 58.3% as of September 30, 2024. The QoQ decline reflects a 14.9% increase in Deposits outpacing Loan growth of 7.9%, following the BCRA-mandated reserve requirement increases over the quarter. The AR$ loans to AR$ deposits ratio was 78.2% as of September 30, 2025, compared to 82.7% as of June 30, 2025 and 72.1% as of September 30, 2024. The US$ loan to US$ deposit ratio was 45.9% as of September 30, 2025, compared to 42.4% as of June 30, 2025, and 23.5% as of September 30, 2024, reflecting the 41.6% increase in foreign trade loans in 3Q25 while US$ deposits increased 30.9%.

As of September 30, 2025, the **Liquidity Coverage ratio** ("LCR") was 114.4%.

Net Stable Funding ratio ("NSFR") as of September 30, 2025, was 138.4%.

The tables below provide further details on liquidity in AR$ and US$:

AR$ Liquidity (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	**sep 25**	**jun 25**	**mar 25**	**dec 24**	**sep 24**
Cash and due from banks	712,431	463,473	324,868	250,071	201,028
Government Securities	924,040	1,128,459	1,367,922	1,280,744	1,266,094
Repo Transactions	-	80,913	189,406	-	26,671
Call	- 60,926.3	- 22,885	-	18,589	8,914
Liquid AR$ Assets	**1,575,544**	**1,649,960**	**1,882,195**	**1,549,404**	**1,502,707**
Total AR$ Deposits	**3,354,524**	**3,199,385**	**3,171,671**	**2,832,387**	**2,600,596**
Liquid AR$ Assets / Total AR$ Deposits	**47.0%**	**51.6%**	**59.3%**	**54.7%**	**57.8%**

This liquidity ratio includes Cash, Repo transactions, Call transactions and Government Securities.

US$ Liquidity (In US$ million)	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24
Cash and due from banks	766.1	550.2	529.6	433.9	638.6
US$ Government Securities	29.1	41.3	7.0	44.1	1.7
Liquid US$ Assets	**795.2**	**591.5**	**536.5**	**478.0**	**640.3**
Total US$ Deposits	**1,247.8**	**953.2**	**825.4**	**824.4**	**801.1**
Liquid US$ Assets / Total US$ Deposits	**63.7%**	**62.1%**	**65.0%**	**58.0%**	**79.9%**

The table below shows the composition of the Company's **reserve requirements** as of each reported date. The minimum cash reserve requirement is calculated based on the monthly average of daily balances of liabilities at the end of each day throughout the calendar month. During 3Q25, the BCRA changed the way reserve requirements are met, moving to a 100% daily compliance scheme. Following the October 26 mid-term elections, reserve requirements have started to ease and moved again to a monthly average scheme but with a minimum compliance of 95%, and effective December 1, 2025, requirements are easing further, moving to a 75% minimum daily compliance.

Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements on AR$ Deposits (Avg. Balance. AR$ MM.)	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24
Cash	696,156.7	356,839.4	272,628.6	252,328.5	189,414.6
Government Securities	580,732.1	281,418.8	277,455.2	218,565.1	220,362.4
Special Deduction[1]	106,621.8	100,514.4	160,129.8	135,311.5	125,596.5
Total Cash Reserve Requirements	**1,383,510.5**	**738,772.6**	**710,213.6**	**606,205.1**	**535,373.5**

1. SMEs loans deduction

Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements on U$S (Avg. Balance. US$ MM.)	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24
Cash	530.0	458.8	441.2	291.9	338.7
Total Cash Reserve Requirements	**530.0**	**458.8**	**441.2**	**291.9**	**338.7**

For more information on the regulatory environment please see Appendix V.

Capital

As of September 30, 2025, **equity to total assets** was 12.6%, decreasing from 15.5% as of June 30, 2025 and 18.5% as of September 30, 2024.

Consolidated Capital (in million of AR$)						% Change	
	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	QoQ	YoY
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	942,328.2	988,591.6	1,010,248.0	1,003,302.2	970,844.5	-4.7%	-2.9%
Average Shareholders' Equity	968,762.7	987,877.1	1,011,781.9	992,649.7	969,648.1	-1.9%	-0.1%
Shareholders' Equity as a % of Total Assets	**12.6%**	**15.5%**	**16.8%**	**18.2%**	**18.5%**		
Avg. Shareholders' Equity as a % of Avg. Total Assets	**14.4%**	**16.7%**	**18.0%**	**18.7%**	**20.0%**		
Tang. Shareholders' Equity as a % of T. Tang. Assets	**10.1%**	**12.7%**	**13.9%**	**15.0%**	**15.4%**		

The table below outlines the dividends paid by the Company to its shareholders, dividends received from its subsidiaries, and capital injections made by the Company to its subsidiaries from January 2024 to the date of this report. All figures are stated in nominal AR$ as of the date of payment:

Dividends & Capital Injections (AR$ million, US$million)	Date	Dividends Received	Dividends Paid	Capital Injection
Grupo Supervielle	May 24		19,463	
	May 25		27,137	
Supervielle Seguros	Jun 24	4,800		
	Nov 24	1,900		
	Apr 25	5,700		
	May 25	2,850		
	Nov 25	4,750		
Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros	Dec 24	609		
Supervielle Asset Management	Mar 24	6,876		
	Mar 25	14,557		
IOL invertironline	May 24	US$ 6.0		
IOL Holding	May 24			US$ 7.7
Supervielle Agente de Negociación	April 24	450		
Sofital	May 24	400		
	Jun 24	245		
	May 25	1,410		
Mila	May 24	1,071		
	May 25	3,279		

During the quarter, the Central Bank of Argentina continued to update its prudential regulatory framework for financial institutions. Changes introduced through Communications "A" 8066, "A" 8067, and "A" 8068, issued in July 2024, modified certain aspects of the Minimum Capital Requirements regulation, including credit and operational risk parameters and risk-weighted asset classifications. Among the key changes, the Central Bank introduced differentiated requirements for Group 1 and Group 2 institutions, revised certain credit conversion factors, such as applying a 10% CCF to unconditionally cancellable commitments, compared with 0% previously, and incorporated new subcategories of exposures to enhance credit risk differentiation. Additionally, for operational risk purposes, financial income should now reflect inflation effects on the net monetary position.

In September 2025, through Communication "A" 8329, the Central Bank established a new cap for Group 2A institutions (including Banco Supervielle), limiting the operational risk capital requirement to 20% of the average minimum capital requirement for credit risk over the preceding 36 months, expressed in real terms.

The Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET1) was 13.2% as of September 30, 2025, decreasing 70 bps QoQ and 610 bps YoY.

The QoQ decrease in CET1 reflects the expansion in Credit Risk-weighted assets driven by loan growth, , together with an increase in deductions from deferred tax asset. These effects were partially offset by lower operational risk requirements following the modification introduced by the Central Bank in September.

Notably, the CET1 ratio rose to 14.5% in October, supported by lower deferred tax asset deductions, mainly resulting from the improvement in market prices of securities held by the Company and classified as held to maturity.

As of September 30, 2025, Banco Superville's consolidated financial position reflected a solvency level with integrated capital of AR$621.8 billion, exceeding total capital requirements by AR$234.9 billion.

The tables below provide additional information on the Bank's consolidated regulatory capital and minimum capital requirement as of the dates indicated. All figures are stated in nominal terms as of each reported date.

Calculation of Excess Capital

	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24
Allocated to Assets at Risk	303,224.2	244,579.6	202,486.0	182,998.5	143,643.9
Allocated to Bank Premises and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Equity Investment Assets	24,866.5	23,420.7	23,168.5	23,723.6	21,985.8
Market Risk	17,211.4	15,846.7	15,608.0	17,327.4	11,162.6
Public Sector and Securities in Investment Account	631.3	2,563.7	415.3	534.4	340.3
Operational Risk	40,991.6	123,389.2	113,349.0	74,466.7	62,655.8
Required Minimum Capital Under Central Bank Regulations	**386,925.0**	**409,800.0**	**355,027.0**	**299,050.6**	**239,788.4**
Basic Net Worth	1,003,162.6	973,940.1	928,339.8	824,470.9	747,508.0
Complementary Net Worth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deductions	-381,297.9	-274,390.4	-261,147.5	-233,821.2	-182,466.5
Total Capital Under Central Bank Regulations	**621,864.8**	**699,549.7**	**667,192.4**	**590,649.7**	**565,041.5**
Excess Capital	**234,939.8**	**289,749.8**	**312,165.4**	**291,599.0**	**325,253.1**

Total Capital	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24
Tier 1 Capital					
Paid in share capital common stock	442.0	437.7	437.7	437.7	437.7
Irrevocable capital contributions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Share premiums	676,049.5	637,973.5	601,790.2	554,292.3	513,101.1
Buyback shares	-13,502.1	-14,338.8	-13,525.5	-12,458.0	-11,532.2
Disclosed reserves and retained earnings	231,661.0	222,522.1	237,039.0	93,162.6	86,239.4
Non-controlling interests	830.2	783.4	739.0	597.9	553.5
Capital adjustments	74,614.0	68,144.9	64,255.2	59,149.1	54,721.1
IFRS Adjustments	-1,985.4	-4,701.3	1,344.9	4,881.6	3,908.8
Expected Loss - Communication "A" 6938 item 10	65,586.6	47,711.2	32,291.7	17,784.7	18,729.4
100% of results	-30,533.3	7,937.8	0.0	89,909.5	72,173.2
50% of positive results / 100% negative results	0.0	7,469.4	3,967.6	16,713.3	9,175.9
Sub-Total: Gross Tier I Capital	**1,003,162.6**	**973,940.1**	**928,339.8**	**824,470.9**	**747,508.0**
Deduct:					
All Intangibles	205,390.8	188,617.1	175,516.4	164,405.8	141,525.8
Pending items	149.0	219.4	151.5	208.4	331.7
Other deductions	175,758.1	85,553.9	85,479.6	69,207.1	40,609.0
Total Deductions	**381,297.9**	**274,390.4**	**261,147.5**	**233,821.2**	**182,466.5**
Sub-Total: Tier I Capital	**621,864.8**	**699,549.7**	**667,192.4**	**590,649.7**	**565,041.5**
Sub-Total: Tier 2 Capital	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Total Capital	621,864.8	699,549.7	667,192.4	590,649.7	565,041.5
Credit Risk weighted assets	3,966,861.8	3,273,425.1	2,736,269.2	2,557,622.0	2,044,141.3
Risk weighted assets	4,716,881.8	5,023,268.7	4,355,529.9	3,662,675.5	2,936,928.8
Tier 1 Capital / Risk weighted assets	**13.2%**	**13.9%**	**15.3%**	**16.1%**	**19.2%**
Regulatory Capital / Risk weighted assets	**13.2%**	**13.9%**	**15.3%**	**16.1%**	**19.2%**

On March 19, 2020, the Central Bank introduced Communication "A" 6938, allowing Group A financial institutions to consider in their Tier 1 capital (COn1) calculation the positive difference between the accounting provision calculated in accordance with item IFRS 9, 5.5, and the regulatory provision calculated in accordance with the Central Bank´s standards on minimum loan loss provisions, or the accounting provision as of November 30, 2019, whichever is higher. This provision applies when the IFRS-based provision exceeds the regulatory or accounting provision as of that date. In August 2023, the Central Bank issued a clarification stating that financial institutions applying the Expected Credit Loss methodology cannot include Loan Loss Provision for portfolios classified as in "normal" in Additional Capital. As a result, since 3Q23 CET1 and Tier 1 capital have been equal to the Regulatory Capital ratio.

Results by segment

Until 2022, the Company also operated a Consumer Finance segment, which included the businesses of IUDÚ, Tarjeta, Cordial Servicios and Mila. Following the merger of IUDÚ and Tarjeta into the Bank, the IUDÚ and Tarjeta portfolios now included in the Personal & Business Banking segment, Cordial Servicios is included in the Asset Management and Other Services segment, while Mila is now included in the Personal & Business Banking segment.

Evolution of Customers

Active Customers evolution	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec24	sep24
Bank- Personal & Business- Individuals	1,102,011	1,104,546	1,092,654	1,114,584	1,085,662
Bank- Personal & Business- Former consumer finance customers[1]				54,837	57,566
Bank- Personal & Business- Social Plan Beneficiaries[2]	174,070	204,639	244,927	229,395	206,201
Bank- Personal & Business- Small Businesses and SMEs	25,976	25,528	25,286	34,742	34,316
Bank- Corporate Banking	2,213	2,127	2,094	1,798	1,685
Total Bank Customers	**1,304,270**	**1,336,840**	**1,364,961**	**1,435,356**	**1,385,430**
IOL invertironline	567,649	545,963	604,724	570,661	580,749
Total Customers	**1,871,919**	**1,882,803**	**1,969,685**	**2,006,017**	**1,966,179**

1. Starting September 2022, IUDU customers migrated to the Bank and since 2025 they are included in the Mass Affluent customer base.
2. Beneficiaries of social plan receive their monthly government payment through the Bank and are non-core customers with lower cross sell than other retail customers.

Customers-Gross Adds

Customers-Gross Adds	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24
Bank- Personal & Business- Individuals	120,749	84,634	41,356	60,948	65,139
Bank- Personal & Business- Small Businesses & SMEs	835	843	668	1,153	1,237
Bank- Corporate Banking	15	22	204	204	249
Bank Customers Gross Adds	**121,599**	**85,499**	**42,228**	**62,305**	**66,625**
IOL invertironline Gross Adds	128,918	110,423	154,141	108,469	143,496
Total Customers Gross Adds	**250,517**	**195,922**	**42,323**	**170,774**	**210,121**

Attributable Net Income Mix

The table below presents information of the Company´s Attributable Net Income by segment:

Attributable Net Income (in millions of Argentine Ps.)	3Q25	2Q25	3Q24	QoQ	YoY
Personal & Business	(32,147)	(35,940)	(23,568)	na	na
Corporate Banking	6,560	(227)	1,600	na	310%
Treasury	(36,224)	36,904	21,310	na	na
Insurance	3,118	4,234	2,075	na	na
Asset Management & Other Service[1]	12,472	14,276	17,066	-13%	-27%
Total Allocated to segments	**(46,221)**	**19,247**	**18,483**	**na**	**na**
Adjustments	(4,053)	(4,831)	(6,804)		
Total Consolidated	**(50,274)**	**14,416**	**11,678**	**na**	**na**

1. Attributable Net Income of Asset Management & Other Service segment includes AR$3.8 billion and AR$4.0 billion from IOL and SAM respectively in 3Q25.

As of January 2025, the Company implemented changes in its internal capital allocation methodology. Items that were previously distributed across segments based on their percentage of capital usage, such as results from capital, inflation adjustment, and fixed assets (including the related depreciation and amortization), are now fully allocated to the Treasury segment. Therefore, information for 2024 has been restated. These changes impact on the Personal and Business, Corporate, and Treasury segments.

Personal & Business Banking segment

Through its Personal & Business Banking segment, Supervielle offers a comprehensive range of financial products and services tailored to meet the needs of individuals, small businesses and SMEs customers, which comprise individuals engaged in commercial activities, and small and medium-sized companies with revenues lower than Ps.10 billion per year. Products offered include local and foreign currency accounts, transfers and payments, personal loans, mortgage loans, commercial unsecured loans, loans with special facilities for project and working capital financing, leasing, salary advances, car loans, domestic and international factoring, international guarantees and letters of credit, payroll payment plans, credit cards, debit cards, savings accounts, time deposits, checking accounts, financial services such as insurance and guarantees, senior citizens benefit payments, and investments such as mutual funds and a full suite of investment products through the access to IOL's investment platform.

In 3Q25, the Bank focused on expanding its customer base in the Payroll, Identité and Senior Citizens customers, reaching 120,749 total gross customer additions. The main goal is to improve margins and increase customer engagement and cross-selling, with a focus on funding and on higher-margin loan products such as personal and car loans.

Furthermore, Supervielle continued to enhance its customers' everyday banking experience with enhanced digital solutions within the Supervielle SuperApp. As of September 30, 2025, 843,256 customers were digital, representing 66% of the segment's portfolio. The latest initiatives launched were: i) Remunerated Account, allowing payroll and SME clients to earn daily interest on their account balances in pesos and U.S. dollars. This

product enhances the client experience while deepening the Bank's funding base and reinforcing its role as the clients' primary bank; ii) Tienda Supervielle on the Mercado Libre platform, fully integrated into its mobile app marking a new step in the Bank's vision of a "Super App"; and iii) WhatsApp with integrated GenAI as a new channel while retaining the option to access human assistance. Moreover, the Bank integrated the IOL investment platform experience through the Supervielle's app.

Personal & Business Banking – Highlights				**% Change**	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**3Q24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	105,203	97,413	83,449	8.0%	26.1%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	1,468	1,711	1,270	-14.2%	15.6%
Net Financial Income	106,671	99,124	84,720	7.6%	25.9%
Net Service Fee Income	22,799	24,704	26,868	-7.7%	-15.1%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(15,840)	(26,951)	(13,832)	-41.2%	14.5%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	113,630	96,877	97,755	17.3%	16.2%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(105,293)	(108,162)	(119,683)	-2.7%	-12.0%
RECPPC	(28)	(35)	(284)	-21.0%	-90.2%
Loan Loss Provisions	(58,155)	(45,832)	(13,946)	26.9%	317.0%
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	(49,845)	(57,152)	(36,158)	-12.8%	37.9%
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	(32,147)	(35,940)	(23,568)	-10.6%	36.4%
Balance Sheet					
Loans (Net of LLP)	1,802,003	1,792,265	1,098,283	0.5%	64.1%
Receivables from Financial Leases (Net of LLP	54,993	39,116	29,025	40.6%	89.5%
Total Loan Portfolio (Net of LLP)	1,856,996	1,831,381	1,127,308	1.4%	64.7%
Deposits	1,669,290	1,768,919	1,611,165	-5.6%	3.6%

Loss before Income tax was AR$49.8 billion in 3Q25, compared to losses of AR$57.2 billion in 2Q25 and AR$36.2 billion in 3Q24.

In 3Q25, Expenses amounted to AR$105.3 billion, declining 12.0%, or AR$14.4 billion, YoY, and 2.7%, or AR$2.9 billion, QoQ. The QoQ and YoY decreases reflect a structural shift in cost trends and the impact of efficiency measures implemented across the organization.

Fee income amounted to AR$22.8 billion in 3Q25, decreasing 7.7%, or AR$1.9 billion, QoQ and 15.1%, or AR$4.1 billion, YoY. The QoQ and YoY performance reflects a decrease in banking fees.

Loan Loss Provisions amounted to AR$58.2 billion in 3Q25 compared to AR$45.8 billion in 2Q25 and AR$13.9 billion in 3Q24. The YoY increase reflects the continued expansion of the loan book since March 2024, particularly retail lending albeit at a more moderate pace since 2Q25, which carries higher provisioning requirements than commercial loans. The increase also incorporates the impact of a less supportive macro environment. The monetary tightening implemented in 3Q25 to stabilize the exchange rate which led to high real interest rates, impacted economic activity, employment and household disposable income, and therefore asset quality across all customers' segments.

Attributable Net Income (Loss) at the Personal & Business Banking segment was a AR$32.1 billion loss in 3Q25 compared to losses of AR$35.9 billion in 2Q25 and AR$23.6 billion in 3Q24.

Personal & Business Banking segment **loans** (including receivables from financial leases and other financings) totaled AR$1,857.0 billion as of September 30, 2025, increasing 1.4% QoQ and 64.7% YoY. The loan-centric vision remains unchanged; however, loan growth continued at a slower pace during the quarter, reflecting a challenging macro environment ahead of mid-term elections, characterized by higher interest rates, tighter liquidity conditions, and more stringent credit origination policies. Despite this temporary slowdown, the Company continues to prioritize the expansion of its loan portfolio as macroeconomic conditions normalize, consistent with its medium-term strategy for 2025 and 2026. The QoQ reflect moderated origination following the additional implementation of more stringent underwriting policies.

Deposits in the Personal & Business Banking segment decreased 5.6% QoQ and increased 3.6% YoY. The YoY and QoQ performances reflect results of the remunerated account to payroll customers in AR$ and US$ which we launched in early April 2025. The QoQ variation reflects the decline in Saving accounts due to seasonality, following quarter-end inflows recorded in June, the month when the 13th salary is paid. The YoY variation also captures higher inflows following the tax amnesty launched on August 18, 2024.

Corporate banking segment

Through the Bank, Supervielle offers middle-market companies and large corporations (with annual sales exceeding AR$10 billion) a full range of products, services, and financing options including factoring, leasing, foreign trade finance and cash management and transactional services.

In 2024, to maintain a healthy loan portfolio and control delinquency levels, the Bank further strengthened its focus on financial risk indicators, such as RAROC (Risk-Adjusted Return on Capital), which measures risk-adjusted profitability. In this regard, the Bank pursued a moderate credit appetite policy emphasizing efficient capital allocation, driving profitability through transactional relationships with clients.

Corporate Banking – Highlights				**% Change**	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**3Q24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	25,174	18,591	12,709	35.4%	98.1%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	1,169	322	600	na	na
Net Financial Income	26,343	18,913	13,309	39.3%	97.9%
Net Service Fee Income	5,055	3,430	4,675	47.4%	8.1%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(5,582)	(4,976)	(3,324)	12.2%	67.9%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	25,816	17,368	14,660	48.6%	76.1%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(16,134)	(17,134)	(17,020)	-5.8%	-5.2%
RECPPC	-	-	-		
Loan Loss Provisions	315	(1,045)	565	na	na
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	9,996	(811)	(1,795)	na	na
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	6,560	(227)	1,600	na	310.0%
Balance Sheet					
Loans (Net of LLP)	1,307,619	1,034,814	842,892	26.4%	55.1%
Receivables from Financial Leases (Net of LLP	53,544	49,624	33,842	7.9%	58.2%
Total Loan Portfolio (Net of LLP)	1,361,162	1,084,438	876,734	25.5%	55.3%
Loans and financing & off balance guarantees	1,489,149	1,227,293	1,064,654	21.3%	39.9%
Deposits	809,109	857,398	670,275	-5.6%	20.7%

During 3Q25, **Profit before Income Tax** amounted to AR$10.0 billion, compared to AR$811.3 million loss in 2Q25 and AR$1.8 billion loss in 3Q24.

In 3Q25, Expenses amounted to AR$16.1 billion, declining 5.8%, or AR$999.6 million, QoQ and 5.2%, or AR$885.3 million, YoY. The QoQ and YoY decreases reflect a structural shift in cost trends and the impact of efficiency measures implemented across the organization.

Loan loss provisions recorded a AR$315 million gain in 3Q25 compared to a loss of AR$1.0 billion in 2Q25 and a gain of AR$565 million in 3Q24. The QoQ performance reflects the recovery of provisions arising from individually-assessed provisioned loans that partially settled their outstanding debt during the quarter. The level of provisioning as of September 30, 2025, reflects the standards of IFRS9 expected loss models.

Attributable Net Income (Loss) at the Corporate Banking segment was AR$6.6 billion in 3Q25 compared to AR$227 million loss in 2Q25 and AR$1.6 billion gain in 3Q24.

Corporate segment loans (including receivables from financial leases and other financings) reached AR$1,489.1 billion as of September 30, 2025, increasing 21.3% QoQ and 39.9% YoY. The YoY and QoQ performance reflect accelerated origination in corporate loans, driven by foreign trade loans and leasing.

Total deposits from corporate customers amounted to AR$809.1 billion, decreasing 5.6% QoQ but increasing 20.7% YoY. YoY performance reflects higher transactional volumes from the Bank's commercial clients.

Treasury segment

The Treasury segment is primarily responsible for allocating the Bank's liquidity in line with the needs and opportunities of both the Personal and Business Banking and the Corporate Banking segments, as well as the Treasury's own requirements. The Treasury segment implements the Bank's financial risk management policies, manages the Bank's trading desk, and develops businesses with wholesale financial and non-financial clients.

Treasury Segment – Highlights (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**3Q24**	**% Change QoQ**	**% Change YoY**
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	27,591	89,357	83,375	-69.1%	-66.9%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	(34,669)	4,157	26,594	na	na
Results from Recognition of Financial Instruments at amortized cost	(5,874)	(619)	(3,061)	na	na
Net Financial Income	(12,952)	92,895	106,908	na	na
Other Income (Expenses), net	(11,778)	(5,116)	(12,546)	130.2%	-6.1%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	(24,730)	87,779	94,362	na	na
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(10,290)	(8,977)	(8,347)	14.6%	23.3%
RECPPC	(22,901)	(25,951)	(52,378)	-11.8%	-56.3%
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	(56,929)	52,524	33,365	na	na
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	(36,224)	36,904	21,310	ma	na

Loss before Income tax for the Treasury segment amounted to AR$56.9 billion, compared to gains of AR$52.5 billion in 2Q25 and AR$33.4 billion in 3Q24. QoQ and YoY performance mainly reflected lower yields from the investment portfolio in the context of tighter monetary policy and exceptionally high regulatory reserve requirements. Exceptionally elevated interest rates increased higher funding costs impacting the quarter's performance, as liabilities repriced faster than assets.

During 3Q25, the Treasury segment reported Attributable Net Loss of AR$36.2 billion, compared to gains of AR$36.9 billion in 2Q25 and AR$21.3 billion in 3Q24.

Insurance segment

The Company operates its Insurance Segment through Supervielle Seguros S.A. and Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros S.A. (Supervielle Broker), collectively referred to as "Supervielle Seguros". Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros was established in 2019 to expand the product offering to Banco Supervielle's commercial clients and to market car insurance for individuals. Products are tailored to meet the needs of individual clients and businesses, accessible via in-person and digital marketing channels, including the Bank's distribution network.

Insurance Segment – Highlights (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**3Q24**	**% Change QoQ**	**% Change YoY**
Net Financial Income	687	1,601	1,553	na	na
Net Service Fee Income	6,709	6,951	6,415	na	na
Other Income (Expenses), net	(12)	(5)	(16)	164.8%	-23.8%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	7,383	8,548	7,952	na	na
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(1,053)	(1,133)	(1,205)	na	na
RECPPC	(1,627)	(1,723)	(3,503)	na	na
Profit before Income Tax	4,703	5,692	3,244	na	na
Attributable Net Income	3,118	4,234	2,075	na	na
Gross written premiums	11,751	12,134	12,849	-3.2%	-8.5%
Claims Paid	3,098	2,257	2,573	37.3%	20.4%
Combined Ratio	67.7%	63.3%	64.8%		

Gross written premiums by product						% Change	
(in million)	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	QoQ	YoY
Mortgage Insurance	841.7	805.9	764.5	1,397.3	840.7	4.4%	0.1%
Personal accident Insurance	362.5	385.2	455.0	455.1	419.2	-5.9%	-13.5%
Protected Bag Insurance	851.6	1,021.9	1,185.4	1,295.2	1,373.6	-16.7%	-38.0%
Broken Bones	169.5	180.4	207.2	219.1	213.6	-6.1%	-20.6%
Others	700.0	727.0	728.2	1,362.7	316.5	-3.7%	121.2%
Home Insurance	1,740.9	1,851.6	2,115.1	2,115.8	2,030.2	-6.0%	-14.3%
Technology Insurance	517.3	611.4	716.9	788.3	849.4	-15.4%	-39.1%
ATM Insurance	440.6	494.3	544.1	628.4	725.8	-10.9%	-39.3%
Life Insurance	6,127.2	6,056.0	6,786.1	6,496.1	6,080.0	1.2%	0.8%
Total	**11,751.2**	**12,133.7**	**13,502.4**	**14,757.9**	**12,849.0**	**-3.2%**	**-8.5%**

Profit (Loss) before Income tax of the Insurance segment in 3Q25 was a gain of AR$4.7 billion, compared to a gain of AR$5.7 billion in 2Q25 and a gain of AR$3.2 billion in 3Q24.

Attributable Net income (loss) in 3Q25 was a gain of AR$3.1 billion, compared to AR$4.2 billion in 2Q25 and AR$2.1 billion in 3Q24.

QoQ, Gross written premiums declined 3.2%, while non-credit related policies fell 7.5%.

YoY, Gross written premiums, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, decreased 8.5%, while non-credit-related policies decreased 16.9%. Claims paid, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, increased 37.3%, or AR$841.0 million, QoQ and increased 20.4%, or AR$525.5 million, YoY.

The Company is focusing its cross-selling strategy on clients with active products across its financial, insurance, and assistance businesses, prioritizing offerings with higher perceived value, such as auto, life, and home insurance. These products carry higher premiums, offer attractive margins, and strengthen its value proposition to customers.

The Combined ratio was 67.7% in 3Q25, compared to 63.3% in 2Q25 and 64.8% in 3Q24. The QoQ performance is explained by a 3.2% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms, and a 37.3% increase in claims paid partially offset by a 10.6% decline in general expenses. The YoY performance reflects an 8.5% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms, and a 20.4% increase in claims paid, while general expenses decreased by 15.6%.

Asset Management & Other segments (includes IOL business)

Supervielle offers a variety of other services to its customers, including mutual fund products under its Premier brand funds managed by Supervielle Asset Management (SAM); retail brokerage services through IOL; and non-financial products through Espacio Cordial.

Asset Management & Others Segment Highlights				% Change	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	3Q25	2Q25	3Q24	QoQ	YoY
Net Interest Income	(5,332)	(3,437)	1,210	55.1%	na
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	8,574	9,491	4,115	-9.7%	108.3%
Net Financial Income	3,242	6,054	5,325	-46.5%	-39.1%
Net Service Fee Income	20,516	17,843	23,751	15.0%	-13.6%
Other Income (Expenses), net	2,001	1,539	430	30.0%	365.3%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	25,759	25,436	29,506	1.3%	-12.7%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(10,478)	(8,965)	(9,431)	16.9%	11.1%
RECPPC	(4,094)	(3,259)	(6,794)	25.6%	-39.7%
Profit before Income Tax	16,147	17,852	22,247	-9.5%	-27.4%
Attributable Net Income	12,472	14,276	17,066	-12.6%	-26.9%
SAM-Assets Under Management (nominal terms)	1,151,449	1,286,681	1,180,706	-10.5%	-2.5%
SAM. Market Share	1.6%	1.9%	2.4%		
IOL-Assets Under Management (nominal terms)	3,164,912	2,378,896	1,516,598	33.0%	108.7%
IOL-Active Customers (#thousands)	566	544	579	3.9%	-2.4%
IOL-Daily Average Revenue Trades (nominal terms)	96,204	75,744	102,724	27.0%	-6.3%

In 3Q25, **Profit before Income tax** for the Asset Management & Other segments amounted to AR$16.1 billion.

The Asset Management & Other segments reported **Net Income** of AR$12.5 billion in 3Q25, compared to AR$14.3 billion in 2Q25, and AR$17.1 billion in 3Q24. Attributable Net Income includes AR$3.8 billion and AR$4.0 billion from IOL and SAM results respectively in 3Q25, compared to AR$4.0 billion and AR$5.6 billion respectively in 2Q25.

Brokerage fees totaled AR$13.6 billion, up 46.8%, or AR$4.3 billion, QoQ, but down 5.9%, or AR$852.7 million, YoY. The QoQ performance reflects a higher number of transactions, while the YoY decline is explained by the exceptionally high level of activity in 3Q24 due to the tax amnesty program implemented by the government during that quarter.

Fee income from the Online Retail Brokerage Business, developed through IOL, represented 22% of total fee income, compared to 21% in 3Q24 and 16% in 2Q25.

In 3Q25, the Online Brokerage Business, operated through IOL, recorded 129,918 new accounts, reaching 1.8 million accounts as of September 2025. In turn, active customers were 566,000. Assets Under Custody (AuC) increased 108.7% YoY in nominal terms and 58.4% in real terms. QoQ, AuC increased 33.0% in nominal terms and 25.5% in real terms.

As of September 30, 2025, the Asset Management Business operated through the Company's subsidiary, SAM, recorded AR$1,151.4 billion in Assets Under Management (AuM) in nominal terms, down from AR$1,180.7 billion as of September 30, 2024, and from AR$1,286.7 billion as of June 30, 2025. Fees from the Asset Management business represented 11.7% of total Fee Income, compared to 13.9% in 2Q25 and 11.9% in 3Q24, and amounted to AR$7.3 billion in 3Q25, decreasing AR$809.9 million from 2Q25 and AR$798.9 million from 3Q24.

Results by subsidiaries

The table below presents information about the Attributable Net Income by subsidiaries in 3Q25, 2Q25 and 3Q24:

Net Income by Subsidiaries (in millions of Argentine Ps.)	3Q25	2Q25	3Q24
Banco Supervielle	(60,235)	786	(2,585)
IOL (Invertironline) [1]	3,785	3,998	3,882
SAM (Asset Management)	3,981	5,580	4,306
Seguros (Insurance)	3,118	4,234	2,075
MILA (Car loans)	(132)	(55)	1,667
SPV Agente Negociación	(1,444)	6	260
Holding company (standalone)	896	164	230
Adjustments & Others	(243)	(297)	1,843
Net Income	**(50,274)**	**14,416**	**11,678**

1. IOL (Invertironline)´Net Income refers to IOL Argentina and IOL Holding.

Credit ratings

Banco Supervielle Credit Ratings

1. On July 24, 2025, Moody´s ratings increased the long- and short-term local and foreign currency deposit ratings of Banco Supervielle to Caa1 from Caa2. The outlook on the long-term bank deposit rating is stable.

2. On May 19, 2025, Fitch Ratings upgraded the Bank's Foreign Currency and Local Currency Long-Term Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) to CCC+ from CCC. Subsequently, on August 21, 2025, Fitch Ratings affirmed Banco Supervielle S.A.'s Foreign Currency and Local Currency Long-Term Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) at 'CCC+'.

3. On August 21, 2025, Moody's Local Argentina affirmed the Bank's long-term issuer and deposits ratings of AA+.ar in both local and foreign currency, and the short-term ratings of ML A-1.ar in both local and foreign currency. The outlook for the long-term ratings remains stable. Moody's also affirmed the short-term ML A-1.ar ratings assigned to the outstanding Class L, M, N, P, Q and R Notes, maturing in February 2026, March 2026, November 2025, November 2025, June 2026, and June 2026, respectively. Additionally, Moody's assigned a short-term ML A-1.ar foreign-currency rating to the new Class S Notes maturing 12 months after issuance, and a long-term AA+.ar foreign-currency rating to the new Class T Notes maturing 24 months after issuance, both of which are pending public offering.

Key Events During the Quarter

Corporate Notes Issuances

On August 26, 2025, the Bank issued its Class S Negotiable Obligations denominated in US$, of US$16.3 million, with a 12-month maturity and a fixed interest rate of 6.75%, maturing on August 26, 2026.

On August 26, 2025, the Bank issued its Class T Negotiable Obligations denominated in US$, of US$5.0 million, with a 24-month maturity and a fixed interest rate of 8.00%, maturing on August 26, 2027.

Cancellation of Class B Shares

The Company's Board of Directors notes that between August 3, 2025, and November 24, 2025, a total of 9,415,221 Class B ordinary shares, each carrying one vote per share, were automatically canceled due to the expiration of the three-year period established under Article 67 of the Argentine Capital Markets Law No. 26,831 (as amended), counted from the date of their acquisition between August 16, 2022, and November 24, 2022. Pursuant to said regulation, the shares had been held in treasury without being sold or being subject to a shareholders' resolution regarding their disposition. As a result, the Company's share capital is automatically reduced by an amount equal to the par value of the canceled shares. Consequently, the Company's new share capital amounts to a total of 446,834,114, comprised of 61,738,188 Class A shares and 385,095,926 Class B shares.

As of the date of this earnings release, taking into consideration the canceled shares, Grupo Supervielle holds a total of 9,102,949 Class B shares, representing 2.03721% of the Company's share capital.

Supervielle Opens a Branch Annex in San Juan to Support the Growth of the Mining Industry

In August 2025, Supervielle announced that the Bank has opened a new branch annex in the province of San Juan. The branch annex is specifically designed to provide tailored financial solutions to the entire mining value chain.

This new branch annex is part of +Minería, the business unit created by Supervielle to serve the needs of the mining sector through dedicated teams, commercial executives, and credit analysts with technical expertise. This

enables the bank to provide swift, customized solutions to meet the specific requirements of mining companies and their suppliers.

Supervielle´s SuperApp, a Benchmark in Digital Innovation in Latin America

Supervielle announced that its main subsidiary, Banco Supervielle, was recognized at the Digital Innovation Awards 2025, presented at the Latin American Congress of Technology and Innovation (CLAB Congress), organized by the Latin American Federation of Banks (FELABAN), which brings together leading figures in banking, innovation, and technology across the region, in the Digital Innovation for Banks category. In addition, the Bank received Special Recognition as an Outstanding Project in Latin America for its SuperApp.

Supervielle announced agreement with IDB Invest to boost SME lending with a credit line of up to US$250 million

On September 16, 2025, Supervielle announced the signing of an agreement between its main subsidiary, Banco Supervielle, and the Inter-American Investment Corporation ("IDB Invest"), along with other international entities, to open a credit line of up to approximately US$250 million. The objective is to expand financing availability for SMEs and contribute to Argentina's productive development.

The transaction consists of two tranches:

Tranche A: a US$50 million loan provided by IDB Invest and a US$50 million loan from the JICA Trust Fund Achieving Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (TADAC), a fund managed by the IDB Group in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Both loans will have a 3-year term and a fixed interest rate.

Tranche B: loans totaling approximately US$150 million, which may be funded by institutional investors through the sale of loan participations.

This represents the largest transaction carried out by IDB Invest with a financial institution in Argentina to date, reaffirming the international organization's confidence in Supervielle, its financial strength, strategic focus, and ongoing support for this key sector driving Argentina's growth.

Supervielle opens a new branch in Añelo, Province of Neuquén, to support the development of the Oil & Gas industry

On September 26, 2025, Supervielle announced the opening of a new branch of its main subsidiary, Banco Supervielle, in Añelo, Province of Neuquén, a strategic hub for Argentina's oil and gas industry. With this inauguration, Supervielle reinforces its commitment to the region's productive development and to providing specialized services to the companies and workers that are part of the Oil & Gas value chain.

Supervielle offers a comprehensive commercial proposition designed to serve both companies across the industry's value chain and their employees. Through +Energía, the business unit created to address the needs of the energy sector, the Bank provides dedicated teams, relationship managers, and credit analysts with technical expertise, enabling agile and tailored financial solutions for oil and gas companies and their suppliers.

With an active presence in Neuquén since 2018, Supervielle inaugurated a mobile branch in Añelo in 2022 to support local companies and their employees. With this new opening, the Bank strengthens its commitment to becoming a strategic financial partner of the energy industry, contributing to economic growth, job creation, and the development of local communities.

Subsequent Events

Supervielle Becomes a New Sponsor of the Argentine National Soccer Team

On October 23, 2025, Supervielle announced its incorporation as a Regional Sponsor of the Argentine National Soccer Teams of the Argentine Football Association (AFA), as part of an agreement that reinforces its commitment to sports and to the values that unite Argentinians.

The announcement took place during an event held at the Lionel Messi Training Complex in Ezeiza, attended by representatives from both Supervielle and AFA, as well as journalists and special guests.

This strategic alliance strengthens Supervielle's position as a key player in the Argentine financial system and reaffirms its purpose of supporting individuals and communities in their projects and passions, in a milestone year on the road to the 2026 FIFA World Cup. Through this partnership, Supervielle clients will have access to exclusive experiences, benefits, and unique opportunities related to the Argentine National Soccer Team and the upcoming 2026 World Cup.

Dividends paid by Grupo Supervielle Subsidiaries

In November 2025, Grupo Supervielle received a dividend payment of AR$ 4.8 billion from Supervielle Seguros.

Appendix

Appendix I: Investment Securities Classification and Accounting Methodology

Below is a breakdown of the securities portfolio held as of each reporting date, between securities held for trading purposes, securities held to maturity, and securities available for sale.

Securities Breakdown[1] (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	**sep 25**	**jun 25**	**mar 25**	**dec 24**	**sep 24**
Held for trading	**145,512.1**	**182,968.4**	**197,419.7**	**304,968.8**	**307,143.7**
Government Securities	131,164.9	155,000.5	173,215.2	282,942.7	289,242.6
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	1,065.0	3,850.4	1,311.9	1,258.9	1,556.7
Corporate Securities	13,282.2	24,117.5	22,892.6	20,767.2	16,344.4
Held to maturity	**880,440.9**	**1,044,975.9**	**1,096,711.2**	**775,275.7**	**940,101.8**
Government Securities[2]	877,622.0	1,016,525.1	1,095,396.9	773,806.6	938,127.9
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	1,480.8	25,844.2	-	-	537.3
Corporate Securities	1,338.1	2,606.5	1,314.3	1,469.1	1,436.7
Available for sale	**95,065.8**	**214,034.4**	**404,791.9**	**270,946.3**	**86,194.3**
Government Securities	257.6	106,811.7	286,043.2	137,241.1	938.6
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Securities	94,808.1	107,222.8	118,748.7	133,705.3	85,255.7
Total	**1,121,018.9**	**1,441,978.7**	**1,698,922.8**	**1,351,190.8**	**1,333,439.9**
Repo transactions	503.5	-	3,428.8	-	26,768.3
AR$ Gov Sec, in Guarantee[3]	450,115.8	56,301.2	18,829.7	130,204.2	74,187.7
US$ Gov Sec, in Guarantee[4]	117,892.3	25,987.2	-	352.0	305.5
Total (incl. US$ Gov Sec. in Guarantee)	**1,689,530.4**	**1,524,267.1**	**1,721,181.2**	**1,481,746.9**	**1,434,701.3**

1. Includes securities denominated in AR$ and US$
2. As of September 30, 2025 includes AR$281 billion of government securities setting up Minimum reserve requirements.
3. Boncer in Guarantee
4. Boperal in Guarantee

The accounting methodology is different for each security class.

a) **Amortized cost** ("Held to maturity"): Assets measured at amortized cost are those held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows. Interest income is recognized in net interest margin. Assets in this category include the Company's loan portfolio and certain government and corporate securities.

b) **Fair value through other comprehensive income** ("Available for sale"): Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are those held for the purpose of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Interest income is recognized in net interest margin in the income statement, while changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

c) **Fair value through profit or loss** ("Held for trading"): Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are those held for the purpose of trading financial assets. Changes in fair value are recognized in the "Net income from financial instruments" line item of the income statement.

Appendix II: Assets & Liabilities. Repricing dynamics

As of September 30, 2025, AR$ liabilities repriced on average in 15 days compared to 22 days as of the close of the previous quarter. Portfolio repricing dynamics as of September 2025, show that AR$ total Assets are repriced in 161 days, while AR$ loans are repriced in an average term of approximately 239 days.

ASSETS	**sep 25**		**jun 25**		**mar 25**		**dec 24**		**sep 24**	
AR$	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR$ Assets	Avg. Repricin g (days)	% of total AR$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR$ Assets
Total AR$ Assets	**161**		**172**		**189**		**201**		**171**	
Cash	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Cash (without interest rate risk)		12%		8%		7%		6%		4%
Government & Corporate Securities	6	22%	27	21%	37	29%	124	27%	119	31%
Total AR$ Loans	**239**		**231**		**249**		**232**		**200**	
Promissory Notes	42	5%	40	7%	48	7%	54	9%	58	6%
Corporate Unsecured Loans	103	4%	88	5%	84	6%	93	7%	115	7%
Mortgage	1	6%	1	6%	1	7%	1	8%	1	6%
Personal Loans	659	8%	693	8%	728	10%	791	8%	781	6%
Auto Loans	331	5%	361	5%	393	6%	439	5%	467	4%
Credit Cards	104	6%	106	6%	113	7%	115	8%	72	6%
Overdraft	52	3%	32	4%	41	3%	32	2%	47	7%
Other Loans	326	2%	77	0%	72	1%	64	1%	79	1%
Receivable From Financial Leases	**614**	**2%**	**688**	**2%**	**754**	**2%**	**735**	**2%**	**658**	**2%**
Other Assets (without interest rate risk)		2%		2%		3%		2%		5%
US$	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US$ Assets	Avg. Repricin g (days)	% of total US$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US$ Assets
Total US$ Assets	**105**		**148**		**133**		**243**		**106**	
Cash	1	8%	1	10%	1	10%	1	12%	1	15%
Cash (without interest rate risk)		40%		44%		44%		36%		57%
Government & Corporate Securities	44	16%	88	7%	65	14%	664	12%	34	7%
Total US$ Loans	**149**	**36%**	**193**	**39%**	**199**	**32%**	**185**	**39%**	**196**	**21%**
Receivable From Financial Leases	**256**	**1%**	**281**	**0%**	**181**	**1%**	**203**	**1%**	**262**	**1%**
Other Assets (without interest rate risk)		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%
LIABILITIES										
AR$	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricin g (days)	% of total AR$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR$ Liabilities
Total AR$ Liabilities	**15**		**22**		**20**		**23**		**17**	
Deposits	**15**	**70%**	**13**	**76%**	**20**	**84%**	**23**	**84%**	**16**	**79%**
Private Sector Deposits		67%		72%		80%		79%		74%
Checking Accounts (without interest rate risk)	0	16%	0	21%	0	21%	0	27%	0	22%
Special Checking Accounts	1	26%	1	35%	1	32%	1	24%	1	31%
Time Deposits	21	23%	24	14%	31	23%	30	22%	19	17%
Cancellable before maturity Time Deposit	131	2%	121	2%	115	4%	86	6%	142	3%
Public Sector Deposits	18	3%	18	4%	23	4%	18	5%	21	5%
Other Sources of funding	0	12%	0	6%	0	6%	0	7%	0	9%
Other Liabilities (without interest rate risk)		1%		2%		3%		5%		7%
US$	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricin g (days)	% of total US$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US$ Liabilities
Total U$S Liabilities	**379**		**101**		**59**		**47**		**76**	
Deposits	**78**	**79%**	**106**	**83%**	**83**	**83%**	**43**	**91%**	**83**	**93%**
Private Sector Deposits	78	79%	106	83%	83	83%	71	83%	83	92%
Checking Accounts (without interest rate risk)		51%		63%		68%		73%		80%
Special Checking Accounts	3	1%	3	1%	3	1%	3	3%	3	1%
Time Deposits	80	27%	110	20%	88	14%	100	7%	92	11%
Public Sector Deposits	4	1%	4	0%	4	0%	0	8%	4	1%
Other Sources of funding	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Subordinated Negotiable Obligations	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Appendix III: Definition of Ratios

Net Interest Margin: Net interest income + Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss + Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost + Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency, divided by average interest-earning assets.

Net Fee Income Ratio: Net services fee income + Income from insurance activities divided by the sum of Net interest income + Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss + Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost + Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency, net services fee income, income from insurance activities, other net operating income and turnover tax.

ROAE: Attributable Net Income divided by average shareholders' equity, calculated daily and measured in local currency.

ROAA: Attributable Net Income divided by average assets, calculated daily and measured in local currency.

Efficiency Ratio: Personnel, Administrative expenses and Depreciation & Amortization divided by the sum of Net interest income + Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss + Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost + Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency, net services fee income, income from insurance activities, other net operating income and turnover tax.

Loans to Total Deposits: Loans and Leasing before allowances divided by total deposits.

Regulatory Capital/ Risk Weighted Assets: Regulatory capital divided by risk weighted assets.

Cost of Risk: Annualized loan loss provisions divided by total financing (Loans, Leasing, and off-balance guarantees granted to corporate customers as guaranteed SMEs bonds, "Pagarés Bursátiles" and foreign trade transactions as of the end of the reported period).

Cost of Risk, net: Annualized loan loss provisions + Credits recovered and disaffected provisions divided by total financing as of the end of the reported period.

Appendix IV: Banco Supervielle Financial Figures & Key Ratios

Highlights

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

						% Change	
INCOME STATEMENT	**3Q25**	**2Q25**	**1Q25**	**4Q24**	**3Q24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Net Interest Income	159,597	206,032	169,987	173,761	179,366	-22.5%	-11.0%
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	(38,122)	4,193	19,243	38,204	24,114	na	-258.1%
Net Financial Income	121,474	210,225	189,230	211,965	203,480	-42.2%	-40.3%
Net Service Fee Income	28,611	27,491	29,414	28,600	27,648	4.1%	3.5%
RECPPC	(22,626)	-25,657	-37,616	-34,878	-51,890	-11.8%	-56.4%
Loan Loss Provisions	58,312	47,124	35,748	19,762	13,559	23.7%	330.1%
Personnel & Administrative Expenses	(114,041)	-117,300	-113,217	-129,481	-128,660	-2.8%	-11.4%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	(94,677)	-5,332	-10,315	5,140	-7,675	na	na
Attributable Net income (Loss)	(60,236)	785	-4,748	20,247	-2,587	na	na
Bank Ecosystem- Attributable Net Income (Loss)	**(53,109)**	**10,583**	**3,449**	**28,833**	**3,784**	**na**	**na**
BALANCE SHEET	**sep 25**	**jun 25**	**mar 25**	**dec 24**	**sep 24**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Total Assets	7,208,531	6,082,832	5,697,495	5,234,508	5,061,983	18.5%	42.4%
Average Assets[1]	5,832,466	5,473,851	5,301,400	5,065,988	4,671,363	6.6%	24.9%
Total Loans & Leasing[2]	3,406,029	3,152,751	2,766,550	2,692,639	2,111,934	8.0%	61.3%
Total Deposits	5,068,608	4,406,132	4,168,188	3,870,886	3,626,407	15.0%	39.8%
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	739,429	802,330	808,089	815,265	797,576	-7.8%	-7.3%
Average Attributable Shareholders' Equity[1]	771,615	834,491	814,681	836,227	818,135	-7.5%	-5.7%

KEY INDICATORS	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24
Profitability & Efficiency					
ROAE	na	0.4%	-2.3%	9.7%	-1.3%
ROAA	na	0.1%	-0.4%	1.6%	-0.2%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	11.7%	21.2%	19.4%	24.4%	24.4%
Net Fee Income Ratio	19.1%	11.6%	13.5%	11.9%	12.0%
Cost / Assets	9.0%	9.7%	9.7%	11.5%	12.3%
Efficiency Ratio	111.7%	66.4%	67.1%	70.9%	71.4%
Liquidity & Capital					
Total Loans to Total Deposits	67.3%	71.7%	66.5%	69.7%	58.3%
Total Equity / Total Assets	10.3%	13.2%	14.2%	15.6%	15.8%
Total Capital / Risk weighted assets	13.2%	11.9%	13.5%	14.6%	15.4%
CET 1 / Risk weighted assets	13.2%	11.9%	13.5%	14.6%	15.4%
Risk Weighted Assets / Total Assets	63.2%	83.2%	81.2%	80.8%	73.5%
Asset Quality					
NPL Ratio	3.9%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%	0.8%
Allowances as a % of Total Loans	4.4%	3.6%	3.0%	2.1%	2.4%
Coverage Ratio	112.2%	129.7%	152.7%	169.2%	281.7%
Cost of Risk	6.6%	5.8%	5.0%	2.5%	2.7%
Net Cost of Risk	6.4%	5.5%	4.8%	2.2%	2.4%

1. Average Assets and average Shareholders' Equity calculated on a daily basis.
2. Loans and Leasing before Allowances.

Appendix V: Regulatory Environment

The following table provides a summary of the most relevant regulations currently in place impacting the Company. A more detailed description of these regulations is also included hereunder, grouped by topic, to facilitate understanding.

Regulation	Description	Limit
Monetary Policy Rate	LEFI	Endogenous monetary policy rate since July 11, 2025
Deposits Minimum Interest Rate	Minimum Interest Rate	No minimum interest rate, since March 11, 2024
Active interest rates	Badlar TAMAR (30-days Time Deposits above AR$1 billion) Repo	Badlar: 32.19% (as of November 19, 2025) Tamar: 33.81% (as of November 19, 2025) Repo Rate: 20.00% (since November 20,2025)
Cap on Credit Cards Financing	Limit	125% over the previous month's average lending rate of the entity for unsecured personal loans.
UVA. Mortgage Loans	Installment limit	UVA loan to be paid may not exceed 35% of customer monthly income
Limit to Public Sector Financing	Exceptions	Limit: 75% of Regulatory Capital. Exception from the limits for financing the non-financial public sector: • Government securities whose liquidity option arranged with the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic were rescinded. • National treasury Capitalizable notes which are subscribed primarily for own portfolios from May 16, 2024 up to an amount equivalent to the accumulated reduction in the balance of passive repos balances with the Central Bank recorded on May 15, 2024 and up to the date of integration of such LECAP. • National Treasury Capitalizable Notes in Pesos" (LECAP) acquired in the secondary market from July 5, 2024 onwards. • Fiscal Liquidity Letters" (LeFi) acquired by financial entities
Dividends by Financial Entities	Prohibition of payment	On March 13, 2025, the Central authorized Banks to distribute up to 60% of the accumulated retained earnings
Net Global Position (NGP)	Special cash position	NGP may not exceed the minimum between the cash position as of November 4, 2021, and the monthly average of daily balances registered in October 2021, without considering the securities issued by residents that had been considered. Excluding this special cash position, NGP is limited to a 4% maximum long position.

Liquidity Ratios	Liquidity Coverage Ratio Net Stable Funding Ratio	LCR>=1 NSFR>=1

Interest Rates

On December 18, 2023, the Central Bank discontinued LELIQ auctions, making passive repo transactions its primary instrument for absorbing monetary surpluses.

On July 11, 2024, the Central Bank, issued Communication 8060, announcing the suspension of new passive repo operations starting July 22, 2024. From that date onwards, financial institutions had the option to purchase "Fiscal Liquidity Letters" (LEFI) issued by the National Government through Argentina's Central Bank. Financial entities shall inform, by the close of the MEP (Mercado Electrónico de Pagos) system, the amount of the peso current account balance they wish to maintain as a base balance. Any amount exceeding this informed balance was considered an instruction to purchase and was applied towards acquiring the aforementioned instruments.

According to the changes in monetary policy announced by the government on April 11, 2025, the monetary policy rate became endogenous starting July 11, 2025.

In line with the announcement made on June 9, 2025, the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) discontinued offering Liquidity Treasury Bills (LEFIs) to financial institutions effective July 10, 2025, ahead of their maturity date of July 17, 2025.

- **Repo transactions Interest Rates**
  - On May 14, 2024, the 1-day term passive rate with financial institutions was reduced to 40%.
  - On July 22, 2024, the Central Bank discontinued auctions of 1-day term passive repo transactions, taking as a reference the LEFI interest rate for monetary policy interest rate.

- **Monetary policy rate**
  - On November 1, 2024, the Central Bank reduced the monetary policy rate from 40% to 35% nominal annual rate.
  - On December 6, 2024, the Central Bank reduced the monetary policy rate from 35% to 32% nominal annual rate.
  - On January 31, 2025, the Central Bank reduced the monetary policy rate from 32% to 29% nominal annual rate.
  - According to the changes in monetary policy announced by the government on April 11, 2025, the monetary policy rate became endogenous starting July 11, 2025.
  - Endogenous monetary policy rate since July 11, 2025

- **Tamar**

  On November 7, 2024, the Central Bank announced a new interest rate, the Argentine Wholesale Rate (TAMAR). This rate is calculated based on fixed-time deposits of AR$1 billion or more, with maturities ranging between 30 to 35 days. The TAMAR has been published since December 2, 2024. Unlike other benchmark interest rates, such as BADLAR and TM20, the distinctive feature of TAMAR is that the minimum amount of eligible deposits for its calculation is updated annually.

- **Credit Card Financing Maximum Interest Rates**
  The interest rate may not exceed 25% of the rate applied to personal loan credit lines for customers.

  On June 30, 2022, the Central Bank, through Com "A" 7535 established that financial entities and non-financial credit providers will not be able to finance in installments the purchases of their customers of tickets to travel abroad, tourist services abroad and products abroad that are received through the postal delivery system without commercial purpose.

Central Bank introduces New Active Repo Window

On August 12, 2025, the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) announced the launch of active repo transactions for financial institutions through the SIOPEL REPO platform, available from 5:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. The applicable rate is the weighted average of repo transactions executed by 5:00 p.m. plus 200 basis points. Eligible collateral consists of peso-denominated government securities with a residual maturity of more than 60 days, acquired through primary market subscriptions for the institution's own portfolio since the date of communication. The maximum participation limit is up to 5% of each institution's Computable Regulatory Capital ("RPC" in Spanish).

Credit Lines and Loans to SMEs

Incentives to SMEs Financing:

In March 2024, the Board of the Central Bank of Argentina established a New Regulatory Scheme for Incentives to SMEs Financing, which became effecting in April 2024. This simplified scheme encourages credit assistance through reductions in reserve requirements.

Under this framework, financial institutions could benefit from reductions in their minimum cash requirements (reserves) if their average balance of SME loans represented at least 7.5% of their non-financial private sector in pesos. Additionally, at least 30% of this financing should be allocated to investment projects with a minimum average term of 24 months. Interest rates were freely negotiated between the parties.

To further promote longer-term loans, the regulation also introduced an additional incentive: financial institutions that provide financing for SME investment projects with an average term of 36 months or more are allowed to reduce 40% of the financing amount from their minimum cash requirement.

However, since January 1, 2025, this incentive only applies to the residual portfolio and is no longer available for loans originated since then.

UVA loans

- Through Communication "B" 12123 and Communication "A" 7270 the Central Bank, established that financial institutions should enable an instance to consider the situation of those customers in which the installment of the UVA loan to be paid exceeds 35% of their monthly income.

- On June 7, 2024, through General Resolution 1004, the CNV (Comisión Nacional de Valores) exempted operations involving the sale of negotiable securities settled in foreign currency and in local jurisdiction (*Dolar MEP*) using funds from UVA mortgage credits, up to the amount of said credits.

Limit to Public Sector financing

The current regulations issued by the Central Bank establish maximum limits on the financial assistance that institutions may provide to the non-financial public sector, based on a percentage of each institution's Computable Regulatory Capital ("RPC" in Spanish), with a cap of 50% for the national public sector, 25% for each provincial jurisdiction or the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, and 3% for each municipal jurisdiction, which may be increased by up to 15 percentage points when assistance is granted to trusts or fiduciary funds under specific conditions; overall, total financing to the public sector cannot exceed 75% of the RPC, and monthly financial assistance is limited to 35% of the institution's total assets, with exceptions including certain national public securities with rescinded liquidity options in accordance with Communication A 8063, as well as provisions introduced by Communication "A" 8058 allowing the acquisition of Treasury Notes Capitalizable in Pesos (LECAP) in the secondary market without these operations being counted within the exposure limits to the non-financial public sector.

Removal of some Restrictions on Foreign Currency Financing

On February 20, 2025, through Communication "A" 8202, the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) has repealed section 1.4 of the "Credit Policy" regulations, which previously restricted the use of foreign currency financing sourced from external credit lines and foreign currency bonds. Under the previous rule, such financing was exclusively designated for exporters.

Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements

Amid the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, the Central Bank eased minimum cash reserve requirements by increasing the amount of deductions allowed to reduce reserve requirements. And since then, the Central Bank ruled additional deductions allowed to reduce reserve requirements, most of which were in force until December 31, 2024.

Most relevant deductions include:

		Deduction
Loans granted (balances) to MiPyMES	Reserve requirement	3.75% of total Deposits
Aggregate financings in Pesos granted under the "Ahora 12" program, with a limit of 6% over the items in Pesos subject to the Central Bank Rules of Minimum Cash	Total Loans	Only residual portfolio. No new loans allowed after January 1, 2025. 20% since April 1, 2025 (previously: 40%)
	To those loans granted since March 22, 2024	Only residual portfolio. No new loans allowed after January 1, 2025. 7.5% since April 1, 2025 (previously: 15%)
Loans granted in the previous months to individuals and SMEs which were not included by financial entities in the "Central de Deudores" -debtors of the financial system-	Since March 2024	Only residual portfolio. No new loans allowed after January 1, 2025 25% since April 1, 2025. (previously: 50%)

Note: [1] Effective from July 1,2020, also applies to loans granted to non-SMEs clients, if those funds are invested for the acquisition of machinery and equipment produced by local SMEs.

On May 2, 2024, through Communication "A" 8000, the Central Bank increased to 15% from 10% the minimum reserve requirement on Special Checking accounts to be set up in cash. Moreover, the Central Bank also established the same reserve requirement coefficient of 15% to passive stock repurchase agreements taken by financial institutions with a residual term of up to 29 days.

On January 30, 2025, through Communication "A" 8189, the Central Bank increased to 20% from 15% the minimum reserve requirement on Special Checking accounts to be set up in cash.

On December 19, 2024, the Central Bank, through Communication "A" 8159, adjusted the minimum cash requirement in pesos for productive financing lines, halving the deduction percentages starting April 1, 2025. Additionally, for financing agreements granted from January 1, 2025, onwards, the deduction of the minimum cash requirement for financing aimed at MiPyME Investment Projects and non-CENDEU clients (financial inclusion) was eliminated. For agreements executed on or before December 31, 2024, reductions in the minimum cash requirement will continue to be computed based on the outstanding balances.

On July 17, 2025, and July 31, 2025, the Central Bank, through Communications "A" 8281 and "A" 8289 increased to 40% from 20% (10% through communication 8281 and 10% through communication 8289 respectively) the minimum cash requirement rates applicable to sight deposits and time deposits with early cancellation options. This increase was effective since August 1, 2025, and it applies to the assets of money market mutual funds, as well as passive repos. At the same time, the minimum cash requirement rates in pesos that may be set up with securities were reduced by 4 percentage points.

On August 14, 2025, through Communication "A" 8302, the Central Bank introduced changes to reserve-requirement regulations, including the shift to daily compliance and a temporary 5 p.p. increase in reserve requirements for peso-denominated sight deposits and certain money-market related liabilities, effective August 19 and originally in force until November 28, 2025. This increase was subsequently extended through March 2026 under Communication "A" 8355 mentioned below.

On August 29, 2025, through Communication "A" 8306, the Central Bank increased by 3.5 p.p the minimum

cash requirement rates applicable to all peso-denominated liabilities subject to fractional reserve requirements, effective September 1, 2025. This additional portion may be met with eligible government securities. In addition, the Central Bank increased by 2 p.p. the proportion of the requirement applicable to peso-denominated sight deposits that may be met with such securities under the same conditions.

On November 1, 2025, through Communication "A" 8350, the Central Bank established that minimum cash reserve requirements must be calculated based on the monthly average, while ensuring a daily minimum integration of 95%.

On November 20, 2025, through Communication "A" 8355, the Central Bank of Argentina eliminated, effective December 1, 2025, the additional 3.5-percentage-point reserve requirement applied to demand deposits and certain money-market-related accounts which was ruled on August 29 and effective since September 1, while increasing the portion that may be integrated with qualifying government securities by the same amount. The daily minimum integration requirement will also be reduced from 95% to 75%.

Separately, the Central Bank extended until March 31, 2026 the additional 5-percentage-point reserve requirement originally established by Communication "A" 8302 for Group A banks -including Banco Supervielle- and G-SIB subsidiaries, while maintaining broader flexibility for integration with eligible government securities.

As of the date of this release, the minimum reserve requirements on AR$ deposits are as follows:

Minimum Reserve Requirements	Cash	Treasury Bonds	Total
Saving Accounts	35%	18.5%	53.5%
Checking Accounts	35%	18.5%	53.5%
Special Checking Accounts - Mutual Funds	40%	8.5%	48.5%
Time Deposits		28.5%	25%

Since December 1, 2025, minimum reserve requirements on sight deposits will be reduced by 3.5 pp. As a result, requirements on Saving and Checking accounts will be reduced to 50.0%, of which 31.5% is to be met in cash and 18.5% with government securities. At the same time, minimum reserve requirements on Special Checking Accounts from Mutual Funds, will be reduced to 45.5%, of which 36.5% is to be met in cash and 8.5% with government securities

Related to US$ Deposits, minimum cash reserve requirements are 25% for Demand Deposits and 23% for time deposits of up to 29 days of residual term. This requirement is reduced as the term of deposits increases. For deposits with a residual term of between 30 and 59 days, the requirement is 17%, reduced to 11% for deposits with a residual term ranging from 60 to 89 days, to 5% for deposits with a residual term between 90 to 179 days, and to 2% for residual terms between 180 to 365 days. Deposits with a residual term exceeding 365 days have no minimum cash requirement.

U.S. Dollar in Checking Accounts and ECHEQs

On August 7, 2025, through BCRA Communication 8299, the Central Bank authorized the use of the U.S. dollar in bank checking accounts and allowed the issuance of checks in U.S. dollars exclusively via ECHEQ, which can be traded in the secondary market and are used by SMEs as a financing mechanism. Financial institutions must implement the necessary changes by December 1, 2025.

Liquidity & Capital

On March 19, 2020, the Central Bank ruled, through Communication "A" 6938, that group A financial institutions were allowed to consider as Tier 1 capital (COn1), when calculating minimum capital requirements, the positive difference between the accounting provision, calculated in accordance with point 5.5. of IFRS 9, and the regulatory provision, calculated in accordance with the standards on minimum loan loss provisions required, or the accounting provision as of November 30, 2019, the higher of both, that is, when the provision under IFRS is greater than the regulatory (or accounting as of that date). As of the date of this release, this provision is still in force.

On July 18, 2024, through Communications "A" 8066, "A" 8067 and "A" 8068 the Central Bank modified sections

2, 5 and 7 of the Minimum Capital Requirement regulations effective January 1, 2025, October 1, 2024, and March 1, 2025, respectively.

The main changes of these communications are:

- The credit and operational risk requirements now differ for entities in Group 1 and 2. According to Communication "A" 8067, Group1 entities are defined as those classified by the Argentine Central Bank as having a local systemic importance (D-SIB) or foreign bank branches or subsidiaries designated as having global systemic importance (G-SIB).
- Certain credit risk weights were modified; for example, commitments that are unconditionally cancellable at any time by the bank without prior notice, or that automatically cancel due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness, will have a credit conversion factor (CCF) of 10%, compared to 0% previously.
- New subgroups of exposures were introduced to improve risk differentiation and enhance credit risk calculations, such as exposures to "investment grade" corporates, Corporate SMEs, and regulatory retail exposure to "transactors", among others.
- The gross income for the operational risk requirement must be expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the prior month to the one in which the calculation is made. Additionally, the effect of inflation on the net monetary position is incorporated into the gross income.

On September 18, 2025, through Communication "A" 8329, the Central Bank resolved to establish that, for Group 2A institutions (non-systemic risk institutions, including Banco Supervielle), the minimum capital requirement for operational risk—calculated in accordance with section 7.2 of the "Minimum Capital Requirements for Financial Institutions" regulation—may not exceed 20% of the average minimum capital requirement for credit risk over the preceding 36 months, expressed in real terms as of the month prior to the calculation. This measure introduces a new cap applicable to Group 2A entities and explains the decline in the Company's operational risk capital as of September 30, 2025.

Dividends

On March 13, 2025, through Communication "A" 8214, the Central authorized Banks to distribute profits in ten equal, monthly, and consecutive installments up to 60% of the accumulated retained earnings.

Net Global Position of Foreign Currency

Financial entities are currently limited by the Central Bank in their Net Global Position of Foreign Currency. For negative positions, a financial entity may not exceed 30% of its Regulatory Capital, while for positive positions it may not exceed 5% of its Regulatory Capital.

Additionally, the spot cash position may not exceed 0% of the Regulatory Capital. The spot cash position is equal to the global position deducting:

1. The net position in forward transactions, cash to be settled, futures, options and other derivatives,
2. The net position of dollar-linked securities,
3. The positive difference between the balances of cash and the non-application of resources in foreign currency,
4. Pre-financing of exports whose funding in foreign currency is allocated to dollar-linked liabilities, and
5. Balance of guarantees constituted by operations with debit and credit cards abroad for up to an amount equivalent to five consecutive days of consumption.

On November 25, 2021, the Central Bank, through Communication "A" 7405 updated the percentage of the FX spot position, which since December 1, 2021, should not exceed the amount equivalent to 0% of the minimum capital requirements.

Since December 2021, the guarantees constituted by Credit Cards transactions abroad for an amount equivalent to five calendar days of consumption are deducted from the spot cash position.

On July 13, 2022, the Central Bank, through Communication "A" 7545 established that financial entities should deduct Dual currency Bonds to determine the Net Global Position in foreign currency.

On October 12, 2023, the Central Bank established that financial institutions cannot increase, without prior

approval from that institution, their daily foreign currency cash position compared to the level the institution had at the close of the day prior to the entry into force of this regulation. Financial institutions may cover their daily cash position, up to zero, with non-transferable domestic bonds issued by the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic in pesos payable at the official exchange rate according to Communication "A" 3500 (LEDIV), which they may use for this position, and/or national public securities in foreign currency or linked to the evolution of that currency.

On July 18, 2025, through Communication "A" 8276, the Central Bank expanded the limit for the positive Net Global Foreign Currency Position (PGN) that financial institutions may hold. The adjustment allows banks to include peso-denominated loans with a variable rate linked to USD exchange rate, provided these loans are not intended for uses restricted under the Central Bank's Credit Policy guidelines. These transactions may be applied toward the 30% cap of the bank's Adjusted Stockholders' Equity (RPC).

Special treatment for debt instruments of the Non-Financial Public Sector

On December 31, 2019, the Central Bank, through Communication "A" 6847 provided a special treatment for debt instruments of the Non-Financial Public Sector, which were effective January 1, 2020, excluding the scope of application of IFRS 9 to non-financial public sector debt instruments.

ANSES Regulation 151/2023

Since 1996, Banco Supervielle has acted as one of the payment agents in relation to the payment of pensions and benefits to Senior Citizens and pensioners on behalf of the Argentine government under a contract with ANSES. The provision of this service allows the Bank to access a group of potential customers for financial services.

The agreement with ANSES expired on June 30, 2023. On July 25, 2023, ANSES issued Resolution No. 151/2023 which sets forth the new procedure of, and establishes new requirements for, the payment of social benefits, and the obligation of the banks that pay pensions or benefits on behalf of ANSES to sign new agreements with ANSES. The banks (including Banco Supervielle) are in the process of negotiating a new agreement with ANSES.

The Bank has invested in cutting-edge service models and products that facilitate its senior citizen customers to make transactions. The Bank is prepared to continue to offer its services within the framework of the new agreement to be entered into with ANSES and to continue to be a leading bank in providing pension service payments.

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	sep 25	jun25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	QoQ	YoY
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	1,759,383.1	1,159,433.9	963,604.2	796,410.2	1,017,845.6	51.7%	72.9%
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	157,328.7	191,529.2	207,866.0	321,176.4	319,282.2	-17.9%	-50.7%
Derivatives	5,098.5	7,632.5	4,262.2	5,644.4	2,314.8	-33.2%	120.3%
Repo transactions	503.5	-	3,428.8	-	26,768.3	na	na
Other financial assets	121,233.1	41,607.6	53,422.1	36,550.7	61,920.7	191.4%	95.8%
Loans and other financings	3,265,035.4	3,053,452.0	2,695,909.4	2,646,867.1	2,073,311.6	6.9%	57.5%
Other securities	967,469.1	1,244,985.5	1,486,819.8	1,029,147.5	1,012,335.9	-22.3%	-4.4%
Financial assets in guarantee	673,494.9	216,741.8	132,998.5	221,153.8	251,387.2	210.7%	167.9%
Current Income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	na	na
Investments in equity instruments	6,627.3	5,464.0	4,236.9	866.9	1,821.8	21.3%	263.8%
Property, plant and equipment	121,458.3	122,498.4	121,586.7	124,328.3	132,310.6	-0.8%	-8.2%
Property investments	87,086.6	87,336.9	95,826.4	95,906.5	113,695.1	-0.3%	-23.4%
Intangible Assets	207,419.1	201,842.3	199,038.1	202,478.7	188,398.9	2.8%	10.1%
Deferred tax assets	56,041.6	20,210.1	7,366.5	2,092.6	2,200.9	177.3%	2446.3%
Other non-financial assets	39,976.7	41,687.9	51,042.1	43,349.5	49,614.2	-4.1%	-19.4%
Total assets	**7,468,155.8**	**6,394,422.2**	**6,027,407.7**	**5,525,972.4**	**5,253,207.8**	**16.8%**	**42.2%**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity							
Deposits:	5,059,808.6	4,405,485.0	4,167,426.0	3,870,551.6	3,625,345.7	14.9%	39.6%
Non-financial public sector	161,318.2	169,599.7	149,274.4	176,492.3	173,645.7	-4.9%	-7.1%
Financial sector	657.3	300.2	261.3	226.0	148.9	119.0%	341.4%
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	4,897,833.2	4,235,585.2	4,017,890.3	3,693,833.3	3,451,551.0	15.6%	41.9%
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	13,291.6	-	3,074.9	-	480.9	na	na
Derivatives	-	-	29.9	2,115.0	72.8	na	na
Repo transactions	386,339.2	58,875.3	35,194.3	41,422.9	152,102.2	556.2%	na
Other financial liabilities	204,914.1	188,949.6	199,398.9	202,689.8	180,968.7	8.4%	13.2%
Financing received from Central Bank and others	360,207.9	90,851.8	80,569.3	47,930.1	35,075.4	296.5%	927.0%
Medium Term Notes	272,157.7	381,263.0	250,108.3	62,395.3	29,459.7	-28.6%	na
Provisions	42,780.6	46,478.8	46,874.4	49,521.8	65,901.2	-8.0%	-35.1%
Deferred tax liabilities	2,800.9	1,995.7	2,188.3	3,863.5	21,304.5	40.3%	-86.9%
Other non-financial liabilities	182,942.5	224,299.1	220,677.6	234,472.6	168,067.2	-18.4%	8.9%
Total liabilities	**6,527,851.7**	**5,403,511.6**	**5,015,143.2**	**4,521,342.3**	**4,281,171.9**	20.8%	52.5%
Attributable Shareholders' equity	**936,740.9**	**988,591.6**	**1,010,248.0**	**1,003,302.2**	**970,844.5**	-5.2%	-3.5%
Non Controlling Interest	3,563.2	2,319.0	2,016.5	1,327.9	1,191.4	53.7%	199.1%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**7,468,155.8**	**6,394,422.2**	**6,027,407.7**	**5,525,972.4**	**5,253,207.8**	**16.8%**	**42.2%**

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data - Non Restated Figures (In millions of Argentine Ps.)	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec24	sep24
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	1,760,045.1	1,095,226.8	858,029.8	652,975.2	772,513.8
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	154,394.1	246,108.6	254,619.2	261,777.1	246,658.7
Derivatives	5,098.5	7,202.7	3,794.0	4,627.8	1,756.9
Repo transactions	503.5	-	3,052.2	-	20,316.3
Other financial assets	121,185.9	39,226.9	47,561.8	29,599.4	46,378.0
Loans and other financings	3,265,031.7	2,881,474.4	2,399,779.4	2,169,160.8	1,587,289.6
Other securities	960,323.6	1,109,499.7	1,254,114.6	842,539.2	761,927.0
Financial assets in guarantee	673,494.9	204,534.7	118,389.6	181,323.8	190,795.3
Current Income tax assets	-	-	-	-	(2,165.6)
Investments in equity instruments	6,145.3	5,003.3	3,427.9	616.4	1,192.8
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	80,021.1	77,984.5	74,496.4	74,309.5	42,804.0
Property investments	70,545.6	70,705.1	77,631.0	77,645.2	42,608.0
Intangible Assets	149,948.9	138,563.3	130,594.3	128,235.7	112,655.0
Deferred tax assets	94,085.8	55,111.5	39,321.4	28,356.1	51,813.7
Other non-financial assets	24,698.0	26,525.8	30,518.2	21,154.5	21,277.0
Total assets	**7,365,522.0**	**5,957,167.2**	**5,295,329.6**	**4,472,320.8**	**3,897,820.5**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Deposits:	5,060,470.6	4,157,672.7	3,709,771.5	3,173,461.2	2,751,527.7
Non-financial public sector	161,318.2	160,047.6	132,877.6	144,705.8	131,791.9
Financial sector	657.3	283.2	232.6	185.3	113.0
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	4,898,495.2	3,997,341.8	3,576,661.2	3,028,570.1	2,619,622.8
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	13,291.6	-	2,737.1	-	365.0
Derivatives	-	-	26.6	1,734.0	55.3
Repo transactions	386,339.2	55,559.4	31,328.4	33,962.6	115,440.9
Other financial liabilities	204,914.1	179,091.1	177,832.3	166,185.2	137,349.8
Financing received from Central Bank and others	360,207.9	85,734.9	71,546.3	38,304.4	26,621.1
Medium Term Notes	261,751.4	359,789.7	222,635.7	51,157.9	22,359.0
Current Income tax liabilities	3,123.1	5,213.4	9,138.7	5,237.3	-
Provisions	42,780.6	43,861.1	41,725.6	40,602.8	50,017.0
Deferred tax liabilities	1,515.5	545.9	(350.8)	951.2	13,498.5
Other non-financial liabilities	178,576.4	214,047.3	196,618.0	191,401.7	137,805.4
Total liabilities	**6,512,970.5**	**5,101,515.4**	**4,463,009.4**	**3,702,998.3**	**3,255,039.8**
Attributable Shareholders' equity	**851,882.1**	**854,956.7**	**831,557.6**	**768,293.4**	**641,983.2**
Non Controlling Interest	669.4	695.1	762.5	1,029.2	797.6
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**7,365,522.0**	**5,957,167.2**	**5,295,329.6**	**4,472,320.8**	**3,897,820.5**

About Grupo Supervielle S.A.
(NYSE: SUPV; BYMA: SUPV)

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Grupo Supervielle provides a wide range of financial and non-financial services to its clients and have more than 135 years of experience operating in Argentina. Supervielle is focused on offering fast solutions to its clients and effectively adapting to evolving changes within the industries in which the company operates. Grupo Supervielle operates multiple platforms and brands and has developed a diverse ecosystem to respond to its clients' needs and digital transformation. Since May 2016, the shares of Grupo Supervielle are listed on the ByMA and NYSE. The subsidiaries of Grupo Supervielle are: (i) Banco Supervielle, which is the sixth largest private bank in Argentina in terms of loans; (ii) Supervielle Seguros, an insurance company; (iii) Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros, an insurance broker; (iv) Supervielle Asset Management, a mutual fund management company; (v) Supervielle Agente de Negociación, a brokerage firm offering services to institutional and corporate customers, (vi) IOL, the leading online retail broker; (vii) Portal Integral de Inversiones, a platform providing online financial investment products, and (viii) MILA, a company specialized in the financing of car loans. Sofital, a holding company that owns shares of the same companies owned by Grupo Supervielle, and Espacio Cordial, an entity offering retail non-financial products, are also part of Grupo Supervielle. As of the date of this report, Supervielle´s network includes 130 bank branches and 2 branch annexes, its digital channels and virtual branches, and its commercial partnerships, serving 1.9 million active clients. For information about Grupo Supervielle, visit www.gruposupervielle.com.

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This press release contains certain forward-looking statements that reflect the current views and/or expectations of Grupo Supervielle and its management with respect to its performance, business and future events. We use words such as "believe," "anticipate," "plan," "expect," "intend," "target," "estimate," "project," "predict," "forecast," "guideline," "seek," "future," "should" and other similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements, but they are not the only way we identify such statements. Such statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in this release. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those in such statements due to, without limitation, (i) changes in general economic, financial, business, political, legal, social or other conditions in Argentina or elsewhere in Latin America or changes in either developed or emerging markets, (ii) changes in regional, national and international business and economic conditions, including inflation, (iii) changes in interest rates and the cost of deposits, which may, among other things, affect margins, (iv) unanticipated increases in financing or other costs or the inability to obtain additional debt or equity financing on attractive terms, which may limit our ability to fund existing operations and to finance new activities, (v) changes in government regulation, including tax and banking regulations, (vi) changes in the policies of Argentine authorities, (vii) adverse legal or regulatory disputes or proceedings, (viii) competition in banking and financial services, (ix) changes in the financial condition, creditworthiness or solvency of the customers, debtors or counterparties of Grupo Supervielle, (x) increase in the allowances for loan losses, (xi) technological changes or an inability to implement new technologies, (xii) changes in consumer spending and saving habits, (xiii) the ability to implement our business strategy and (xiv) fluctuations in the exchange rate of the Peso. The matters discussed herein may also be affected by risks and uncertainties described from time to time in Grupo Supervielle's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and Comisión Nacional de Valores (CNV). Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as the date of this document. Grupo Supervielle is under no obligation and expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise.